20 AUG 1934

REGD. NO. B. 1035

Sunday Edition

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXII NO 33 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 19, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

Australia's Record Score Of 475 For 2

Bradman's And Ponsford's Classic Stand

Former Makes 244 And Latter 205 (Not Out)

SECOND-WICKET PARTNERSHIP RECORD OF ANY TEST BROKEN

England Bowlers Treated With Scant Respect

Special Cable

LONDON, August 18.

Describing wicket as fine, the groundsmen at the Oval added it would probably be fast. The crowd numbered 15,000 three-quarers of an hour before the start.

Ponsford and Brown who opened the innings, made 20, off the bowling of Bowes and Allen, but the first change in the attack proved very successful, Clark with the fifth ball of his first over clean-bowling Brown. Bradman, who filled the vacancy, opened with a boundary, off Bowes, and Ponsford also gave occasional flashes of brilliance. Despite the early fall of the wicket the crowd was treated to some very bright cricket.

Verity came on, in place of Hammond, at 85, and in face of his good-length spinners, Bradman was shut up like an oyster, leaving the majority of scoring to Ponsford. The century was passed when Australia had been batting one and a half hours.

FALL OF FIRST WICKET

The first wicket fell early at 21, but Ponsford and Bradman in a brilliant partnership had added 290 runs by the tea interval, without further loss. They established a new record for the second-wicket partnership by Australia in any Test, beating 274 made by Woodfull and Bradman, against South Africa in 1931-32.

Wyatt missed three catches offered by Ponsford. Another shot by the latter was almost held by Woolley. Bradman reached his 150, off last ball bowled before ea He has so far hit 21 times to the ropes.

BRADMAN HITS OUT

Bradman completed his 50 in 59 minutes. England attack looked a little battered and worn. Ponsford made his century in five minutes under three hours, while Bradman completed his hundred in ten minutes under that time.

Following the arrival of the new ball both batsmen dug themselves in, and all efforts of the bowlers to dislodge them were futile. After beating the record of 235 for the second wicket made by Australia in the Test matches against England, Ponsford and Bradman went on to break the record of 274 for the second wicket by Australia in any Test matches, the latter having been put up by Woodfull and Bradman against South Africa in 1931-32. Three hundred of the innings was reached in 245 minutes.

BRADMAN OUT

Bradman, after making 244, was caught behind the wickets by Ames, off Clark. McCabe then joined Ponsford. He scored 1 runs. The score at the close of the day was 475 for 2.

THE TEAMS

ENGLAND: Wyatt, (Capt). Walters, Allen, Sutcliffe, Hammond Leyland, Ames, Verity, Bowes Woolley and Clarke. Gregory is twelfth man.

AUSTRALIA: Woodfull (Capt.) Ponsford, Bradman, McCabe, Chipperfield, Brown, O'Reilly, Grimmett, Oldfield, Ebeling, and Kippax. Darling is twelfth man.

The Test Selectors' decision to recall the veteran Frank Woolley, has provided a big eleventh-hour surprise in the Final Test Match of the present series between England and Australia, on result of which depends the destination of the "Ashes."

Woolley who is expected to replace the injured Hendren played in his first Test Match before several members of the present Australian team were born.

FINE WEATHED PREDICTED

The weather forecast is fair, warm, with intermitten sunshine. Rain is not expected and conditions promise to be perfect.

The Groundsman at the Oval described the wicket as fine, and added that it would probably be fast. Critics are generally of opinion that the luck of the toss is the most important factor in the game.

Queues forming the vanguard of the crowd which is expected to number 40,000 were formed before midnight. They were mostly composed of unemployed hoping to sell their places to early arrivals to-day.

Australia won the toss in the Fifth and Final Test Match of the present series which commenced to-day at the Oval, and which will be played to a finish because it will decide the destination of the Ashes.

While sleepy-eyed men and women who had kept up a night-long vigil awaited start of the match eagerly, the groundsmen were very busy giving finishing touches to the wicket which was of the loveliest green and stood out as a burial ground of hopes of either country.

Five-thousand spectators were present at 9-30 a.m. Their number quickly increased and vantage points were taken up. The crowd numbered 15,000 at 10-45 a.m.

Bradman, the wonder batsman of Australia knocked up 244 in last Test, which began on Saturday.

The Australian cricketer E. H. Bromley has been admitted to hospital with symptoms of appendicitis, which developed following the extraction of some of his teeth.

At the Oval queues have already begun: four men from London districts arrived soon after 6 p.m. on Friday determined not to be late for the opening of the gates at 9 a.m. on Saturday.

Ponsford, who remained unbeaten after scoring 205.

Australians went out to practise on the far side of ground at 11 a.m. An admirer presented Wyatt with a mascot, namely a doll cricketer, which is standing on the window sill of the players' room.

England, who depend on a battery of fast bowlers, opened the attack in electric stillness, and Bowes with Hammond, Wooley, Allen and Verity in the slips sent down a maiden to Ponsford. Allen then opened from the pavilion-end, with a couple in the slips. Brown tapped him for a single past Verity in the gully, and Ponsford then hit him to

(Continued on page 6.)

INDIAN'S NOTABLE SUCCESS

Passes Exam. Of Institute Of Cost And Works Accountants

BOMBAY, Saturday.

In the June 1934 examination of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, London, Mr. K. V. M. Iyer of Bombay, P.W.D. Secretariat, was the only successful Indian candidate who appeared from India. The other Indian candidate who passed from Swindon was Mr. S. Iyer of Madras. Of the 170 candidates who competed from all over the world, 71 secured passes.—A. P.

Mahatma Passes Good Day

WARDHA, Aug. 18.

Mahatma Gandhi passed another good day and is progressing.—A.P.

Sir C. V. Reman

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 18.

Sir C. V. Raman is coming to Poona to-morrow. He will have a crowded programme during his couple of days' stay.

Not A Revolt Against Congress

Nationalists Out To Restore Prestige Of National Institution

OPPOSITION TO POLICY OF SURRENDER TO EXPEDIENCY

—Sir P. C. Roy

Malaviyaji Explains Programme Of Nationalist Party

CALCUTTA, August 18.

The delegates to the Nationalist Party's Conference are pouring in from all provinces, the prominent arrivals this morning being Messrs. N.C. Kelkar, M.S. Aney, Jamnadas M. Mehta, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Bhai Parmanand, Kumar Ganganand Singh, ex-M.L.A., Jagat Narainlal, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and Mr. K.P. Jayswal.

A small contingent of delegates from the United Provinces is expected this noon, including Dr. Radha Kumud Mukherjee, Pandit Gourishanker Misra and Mr. Rameshwar Prasad Bagla.—United Press.

PT. MALAVIYA PRESIDES.

The Nationalist Conference convened by Pandit Malaviya to formally usher into the existence of the Nationalist Party to contest the Assembly elections on the issue of rejection of the Communal Award as against non-committal attitude of the Congress Working Committee met at 4 p.m. at Rammohan Library Hall, under the presidency of Pt. M.M. Malaviya.

About 500 delegates and visitors representing most provinces of India as also Bengal districts attended the Conference.

Prominent among those present were Pandit Malaviya, Mr. M. S. Aney, Dr. B.S. Moonje, Bhai Parmanand, Mr. T.R. Phookan, Jagat Narainlal, Kumar Ganganand Singh, Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, Mr. Hiren Datta, Mr. Akhil Dutta, Mr. J.C. Gupta, Mr. Makhan Lal Sen and Miss Jyotirmoyee Ganguly.

Acharya Roy's Speech

In welcoming the delegates, on behalf of the Reception Committee, Acharya Sir Prafulla Chandra Roy said:

"There will be men here and there, who may go about misleading our people and telling them that the present move is a revolt against the Congress Organisation. Let me assure you it is nothing of the kind—It is rather a move for rehabilitation of Congress principles and restoration of Congress prestige. The Working Committee raises its battle cry against the reactionary constitution, outlined in the White Paper, but adopts an attitude of neutrality in the matter like the so-called Communal Award, which is calculated to divide India into perpetually warring communal camps.

STRIKING DEPARTURE

"The resolution of the Working Committee on this point marks a striking departure from the principles laid down by the Congress in 1931, and is nothing but a surrender to short-sighted policy of expediency. Joint Electorates alone can unite India and raise her to real nationhood."

Concluding Sir P. C. Roy said: "This Conference has been convened by tried Congressmen, and it ought not make any move, which may split the Great Organisation built up by the life, blood and heroic sufferings and sacrifices of our countrymen. I do hope and trust that the Nationalist Party which is being formed to-day will be a party within the sheltering bosom of the great Indian National Congress, and by its fearless championing of truth, and by the uncompromising rejection of weakened compromises to purge the Congress of all wavering and half-hearted tactics, thereby raising the National Institution once more to the position of undisputed authority in the country."

Pt. Malaviya's Address

Pandit Malaviya then delivered an impressive address for over an hour, detailing the circumstances, which led to the decision to form the Nationalist Party and explaining its programme and policy.

SUB-COMMITTEE FORMED

Thereafter a sub-committee was formed to draft the Party's constitution and also resolutions for to-morrow.—United Press.

Policy And Programme Of Proposed Nationalist Party

CALCUTTA, Aug. 18.

Pandit Malaviya who arrived in Calcutta yesterday held an informal conference with Bengal representatives at Birla Park last night

The meeting discussed at length the policy and programme to be adopted by the proposed Nationalist Party but did not arrive at any conclusion. It is, however, understood that the Bengal members expressed themselves as definitely for restricting the membership of the proposed Party to Congressmen alone.

Considerable importance attaches to the Nationalist Conference beginning to-day under the presidency of Pandit Malaviya. The object of the Conference is the formation of the Nationalist Party with a view to organising a campaign against White Paper and the Communal Award.

Explaining the necessity for organising a Congress Nationalist Party, Sir P. C. Ray in the course of a statement declares that "Bengal is affected in the largest measure by the reactionary character of the Award." He condemns "the non-commital attitude of the Congress Working Committee in the matter", and invites the Conference to give unequivocal expression to Bengal's decided opinion in this regard.—A. P.

Stop Press On p. 5

No Export Of Gold From Bombay This Week

Dealers Not Selling In Hope Of Getting Higher Prices Later

Restricted Export Of Gold For Some Time?

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

For the first time since September 1931, when Britain went off the Gold Standard, there was no shipment of gold from Bombay, this week.

This stoppage of export is due to the unwillingness on the part of the local dealers to sell, in the hope of getting higher prices in view of continued rumours about further devaluation of the dollar, resulting in a rise in the price of gold.

Local banks who export gold had moderate purchases in the local Bazar. But the sudden rise in the price of gold during the middle of the week induced them to liquidate their holdings and secure profits.

Arrivals of gold from up-country are moderate, to the extent of about 12,000 tolas, but an abundant supply of cheap money enables local holders to go into stocks.

It is believed, till the clarification of the American monetary policy of President Roosevelt, exports of gold from Bombay will be on a restricted scale.

ATTITUDE OF BANKS

The Banks which were formerly exporting gold used to realise small profits of one anna to 2 annas per tola. But during the middle of the week, the price of gold rose by nearly 4 annas to 6 annas per tola, consequent on the telegrams from the United States of the devaluation of the dollar.

The dealers sold their holdings for the higher profits in the local market itself, with the hope of purchasing gold for export later on. Gold from up-country arrived in moderate quantities and money at a very low percentage of interest was available. So they have purchased this gold and have thus held considerable stocks.

RUMOUR OF DEVALUATION

There were rumours that the dollar would be further devalued and the price of gold would go up.

On account of these rumours the dealers would be holding the stocks and wait for a month or two till the American monetary policy is known definitely.

Till then there would be very limited export of gold.

CHINA DRAINED OF SILVER

Rumour Of Embargo On Export?

SHANGHAI, August 18.

The drain of silver from China and nationalisation of the metal in America, are causing a fresh crop of rumours that China intends to place an export embargo on silver. The Chinese official organs state that during the past three months 60 million dollars worth of silver has been exported, 50 million going to London, and the balance to New York, while another 30 million dol. worth is now held by foreign banks in Shanghai, and will be shipped before the end of this month.

It is learnt the head of the Central Bank and the Foreign Adviser have departed by air for Kuling to-day, for a conference with Chiang Kai Shek and the Finance Minister, H.H. Kung, lending colour to the rumours that some silver action is contemplated shortly. —Reuter.

BIHAR & ORISA COUNCIL

Life Extended For One Year

PATNA, August 18.

It is reliably understood that the life of the present Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council will be extended for one year. The official announcement to this effect may soon be expected.—United Press.

For the offence of commiting theft at the local Medical School in Amritsar one Sohan Singh of a habitual offender was sent to jail for seven years by Lala Sant Ram Magistrate.

Threatened U. S. A. Textile Strike

LABOUR FEDERATION'S SUPPORT

825,000 Workers To Be Affected

NEW YORK, August 18.

The American Federation of Labour has given support to the threatened strike over all branches of the Textile Industry, involving 8,25,000 workers.

Cotton workers have already voted for a strike by the 1st of September, for higher wages, limitation of hours of work and elimination of discrimination against the Union members.—Reuter.

MUTUAL COMPLIMENTS
OUR PATRONS
PACKED THE THEATRE
And in return
Now we continue for next week

Suvarna Mandir

MENAKA'S MUSICAL PREMIERE
AT
KRISHNA TALKIES
CHARNI RD. GIRGAUM
Featuring:
HIRABAI BARODKAR
JYOTSNA BHOLE, PADMA SHALIGRAM
KESAR WADKAR
GANPATRAO BODAS
DINKAR BABURAO MANERIKAR
and other clever artists!
KRISHNA TALKIES
TIMINGS 5-15, 8 & 10-45
MATINEE 2.30 on Sat. & Sun.

PICTURE EXTRAORDINARY!!
IN
3rd GLORIOUS WEEK
AMBIKA MOVIETONE'S
Maiden Musical Success
AMBARISH
Featuring Master BHAGWANDAS, Mrs. KAMALABAI BARODEKAR, and others.
Directed by: GUNJAL.
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday.

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Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
BOMBAY HIGH COURT.
Suit No. 407 of 1932.

Messrs C Banker and Co. .. Plaintiffs.
Vs.
Mr. S. Mahadev .... Defendant

Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers are instructed by Attorneys to the Agent of the Plaintiffs to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 19th day of August, 1934, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) just opp. Royal Opera House, in the Show Room of the Premier Auto Works. Ornaments comprising of Necklaces, Bracelets, Earrings, Sari-pin, Butties, full sets, watches, pendants, etc.

Ornaments are on view from TO-DAY, from 1 to 6 p.m. for every inspection.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an energetic young man for outdoor propaganda work in the Punjab, Punjabi preferred. Apply, Box No. 2840, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Branch Secretaries and Superintendents up to Rs. 200. Profitable scheme. No security. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation, Ltd., Lahore. (2816).

Wanted energetic gentlemen of high position to organise Branches for the sale of sports goods. Salary Rs. 100 to 300. Apply stating age, credentials and references to Box No. 2841, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—Candidates for School for Electricians, Ludhiana (Govt. Recognised), who desire to learn Electrical work. One year's course. Prospectus Free. (2750).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents and Organisers on decent pay or commission. The Sanguine Insurance Co., Ltd. Head Office, 98-4, Clive Street, Calcutta. (2796).

Wanted on good remuneration reliable, respectable and experienced Agents to take up the Chief Agency for Gujerat. Applicants desiring should personally see D. V. Paranjpe, Managing Director, The Ideal Democratic Assurance & M.L. Ltd., Nagpur, immediately at the Gujerat Hindu Lodge, Maskati Bazaar, Railwaypura, Post 2, Ahmedabad. Previous appointments will suit mutually. Apply with details. (2842)

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Gold Watch—18-ct. Guaranteed. Movado wrist watch. Cost Rs. 175. Quite new and perfect, order. Will give away at Rs. 125 for cash. Apply Box No. 210, "Bombay Chronicle".

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AT THE
Imperial Cinema
Bharati Bala
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"DUKHTAR E-HIND"
An All-Star
'AJANTA'
Super with
Gibbo & Gissar
It is an arrow aimed at your heart. It comes across centuries from a bow drawn by Rajput chivalry, romance, passion and a woman's sacrifice in a heart storming picture!
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IF YOU DON'T BELIEVE IT - - -
SEE
WADIA MOVIETONE'S
GREATEST MYTHOLOGICAL
SUPER-JEWEL
VAMAN AVTAR
The Mighty Production of an equally Mighty Mythological Version with tremendous situations build around it,
Gripping the audience from the opening scene and maintaining that hold to the very end .....
There isn't a dull moment while
FIROZE DASTUR
is on the Screen .....
Miss Jamna
in the role of INDRANI
The beautiful
Miss NOOR JEHAN
portraying "Jayanti" .....
Master MOHAMMED
as "Bali" is simply remarkable.....
JAL KHAMBATTA
interpreting SHUKRACHARYA is marvellous.
DIRECTION: J. B. H. Wadia.
SONGS: Joseph David.
PHOTOGRAPHY: Vasant Jagtap.
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Coming Very Shortly!
Coming Very Shortly!
At
SUPER TALKIES
Charni Road Junction.

Fifth Week Fifth Week
THE CHOICE OF THE MULTITUDE
THE IDOL OF THE INDIAN SCREEN
SULOCHANA
IN
AN UNFORGETTABLE ROMANTIC MASTERPIECE OF OLD PERSIA
"GULSANOVAR"
WITH
D. BILLIMORIA, JILLOO, CHANDA, HALI, GULAM MAHOMED, SAYED AHMED
and others
In the supporting cast
Director: HOMI MASTER.
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

Opening Shortly!
Theatre-De-Luxe
ROXY
New Queen's Road.
(LESSEE:—Kapurchand & Co.)

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THOROUGH RENOVATION
IT WILL THEN SHOW
Indian Pictures

To
All those who love to see Indian Artistic Pictures.....This Theatre, on New Queen's Road & Girgaum—is going to be a Grand and Glamorous Picture House, under brilliant and remarkable management
REVOLUTIONIZING in the
ENTIRE CINEMA-WORLD
India has ever seen.....

Await Its Gala Opening
..... IN SEPTEMBER
It's Maiden Presentation will be
RANJIT'S
Romantic—**NAUGHTY MAID**
Featuring GLAMOROUS [illegible]R

THE EXCELSIOR
DAILY: AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Full Two Hours' Programme Of
SONGS, SKETCHES, DANCES
MUSIC COMEDY
NANDY'S REVUE
COMPANY
A Real Live Show By
14—Talented Artists—14
including
GLORIOUS
8 Dancing Beauties 8
Popular Prices Of Admission:
Rs. 3-6, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 1-2 & As. 9.

Glorious
2nd Week
A Great Melodrama with Pep and Thrilling Situations
HINDUSTHAN CINETONE'S
SCINTILLATING TALKIE
PRODUCED AT SAROJ STUDIO
DILARA
Main Stars.
ASHRAF KHAN,
SARDAR AKHTAR,
ZEBUNNISA,
BABABHAI,
KAMALA KIRPALINI—7 Year Star
AT
GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.
Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45.
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

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A Tale of two lovers when Great KING ASOKA Ruled India.
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RATANBAI
of Yahoodi-Ki-Larki Fame,
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and SAIGAL whom you have Seen in all "New Theatres" production.
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SEE THE GLORY
of Ancient India
from
Friday, the 24th August
at
Minerva Talkies

MINOR GIRLS KIDNAPPED
Two Cases Reported From Lyallpur

LYALLPUR, Aug. 18.

Two cases of kidnapping of minor girls are reported to have occurred during this week.

In one case a sadhu is reported to have taken away a little girl. On suspicion being aroused the girl was taken away and the Sadhu is reported to have been belaboured and let off.

In another case a Sikh villager with liquor bottles in his pocket was found carrying a little girl was taken from him and the Sikh was handed over to the police, who have challaned the Sikh under section 34 of Police Act.—United Press.

IMPROVING HANDLOOM INDUSTRY
Madras Chamber To Co-operate With Gwalior Committee

MADRAS, August 17.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce is to co-operate with a Committee that has been appointed by the Gwalior Durbar to go into the condition of the handloom industry in that State and to suggest ways and means of improving it.

Chanderi, a place in the State, has been famous for the manufacture of handloom products, especially those intet-woven wirh gold thread and lace. In recent years, it is stated, this industry has declined. The Durbar has therefore appointed there experts, Lala Rajidas Vaishya, Taj'r-ul Mulk and Wafadari Dawalati Scindia to investigate the problem, if necessary by touring outside the State.

The Southern India Chamber of Commerce has recently received a communication from the Gwalior Chamber of Commerce requesting their co-operation with the Committee in conducting the enquiries in this part of the country. The Madras Chamber, in response, have advised the Gwalior Chamber of the chief places and have also offered to give all necessary assistance.

The Committee, it is understood, have completed their local investigations and will be commencing their tour outside the State by the end of this month.—United Press.

RAILWAY DERAILMENT IN BHAVNAGAR

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

According to a local paper two waggons and one bogie carriage of the Bhavnagar Railway train were derailed as the train was approaching Takhteshwar station. Four persons who were injured were removed to hospital.—A. P.

UNKNOWN MAN MURDERED
Body Found Floating In Reservoir With Stab Wounds

LUCKNOW, August 18.

Mystery surrounds the murder of an unknown young man whose corpse bearing extensive knife wounds and in an advanced stage of decomposition was found floating in the Municipal Reservoir of the Aishbagh Water Works.

It is believed that the victim was murdered in a field near Aishbagh and was thrown into the Reservoir just to avoid detection. The Police is investigating into the matter.—United Press.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

Labour Situation Depresses U. S. Markets

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 17.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power & Light Com.	5
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P.A.	12
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	7
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	52
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	19
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	36
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	43
Consolidated Gas	27
Columbia Gas	9
United Corpn.	4
American Tel. & Tel.	110
Western Union Telg.	34 3/8
Radio Corp.	6
Chesapeake & Ohio	43
New York Central	20 7/8
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	15
Erie R. R.	12
Pennsylvania R. R.	23
Union Pacific R. R.	98
Great North Pfd.	15
National Distillers	19
Hiram Walker	25
Distillers Seagram	13
Amr. Tobacco B.	76
Dupont de Nemours	89
Canadian Pacific	14
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Steel	33 3/4
American Smelting	37
Noranda Mines	45
Int. Nickel of Canada	25 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	12 3/8
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
International Harvester	26
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	20
General Motors	29 3/8
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	19
St. Oil of N. J.	45
Philips Petrol	15 1/4
Mid. Con. Petroleum	11
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	14 3/4
Plymouth Oil	5
American Radiator	14
Eaton Mfg.	12
Chase Bank	24 5/8
National City Bank	22 7/8
Sun Life of Canada	345
Celanese Crop. of Amr.	22
General Foods	30
National Dairy	17
Remington Rand	9
Amr. Locomotive	19

Market heavy and dull. Car loadings down 27,200.

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 17

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	21-9/16
Forward	21-1/2

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 17.

Gold bars Fine per oz.	£6-18/3-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, August 17.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0-13/16 per cent. to 0-13/16 per cent.
Bank Bill 6 months market rate 1 per cent. to 1-1/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan 0-3/4 per cent. to 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 17.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.85
Amsterdam	7.42-3/4
Brussels	21.41-1/2
Madrid	36.82
Milan	58.65
Berne	15.42-1/2
Paris	76.34
Prague	121.12
T. T. London on New York Closing cross rate	5.09-15/16

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.

London, August 17.

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later	80-3/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	93-1/4
Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55	112-1/2
Consols 2-1/2 per cent.	80-5/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961	105
War Loan, 3-1/2 per cent. 1952	104-3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	115-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	114
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	134-1/2
National Bank of India	49
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/8

SEEDS.

London, August 17.

Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f. per ton Aug./Sep. sellers £11-0-0.
Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-10-0.
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £12-17-6.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) Cont c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-11-3.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, Aug./Sep. sellers £10-0-0.
Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.

LINSEED OILS.

London, August 17.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Sep. sellers 20/4-1/2.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Jan./Apl. sellers 20/6.

SMALL COTTON SUPPLY OFFSET BY SMALL DEMAND

Southern Hedge Selling | Tired Long Liquidation

DRASTIC REVISION IN COTTON CONTROL

BOMBAY, Aug. 18.

Unsettled labour situation in U. S. A. depressed all markets on Friday. Latest cables indicate the possibility of a strike in woollen, silk and cotton mills but it is generally anticipated that U. S. Government will stop it.

Drastic revision in the present cotton crop policy is expected as the supply of cotton is now reduced but similarly cotton consumption has also fallen off. Professional operators still hope that the agriculture department will give loans to producers on 12½ cents basis.

There was tired long liquidation which in conjunction with southern hedge selling resulted in a decline of one dollar per bale.

Bombay, August 18.

Fears of strike in American cotton mills and prospects of drastic revision in the cotton crop policy unnerved bull operators on Friday in the New York cotton market and in the absence of any important buying prices declined about one dollar per bale.

TIRED MARKET

There was some Southern hedge selling and the market displayed tired appearance. Far-Eastern operators unloaded their speculative holdings. Excessive heat continues over the Western Belt and it is reported that the U. S. Government may increase the loan to cotton producers to 12-1/2 cents.

SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION

We have a small supply of American cotton this season and at the same time consumption also runs on a low level. At the moment the attention of the market is diverted to trade decrop policy unnerled bull operamand which shows no prospects of any improvement in the near future.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 14 points with December 13.41. The opening weakness was due to lower Liverpool advices. There was scattered short covering during the early part of the day and a rise of 7 points from the opening level was recorded by noon which hardened December quotation to 13.48 which was the highest level for the day. In the afternoon prices declined on unfavourable conditions in dry goods market and Southern hedge selling. Prices declined 11 points from the highest level and the market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 18 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 20 points at 13.30c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a loss of 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 13 points at 13.23c. per lb.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 points with January 6.9?. There was Continental selling of near Octobers which was absorbed by local operators but the market lacked confidence. Later on there was general long liquidation and stop-loss orders were caught. Prices declined 18 points and towards the close there was some trade calling. The market closed at a net loss of 17 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 13 points at 7.11d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 15 points. At the close October, January and March deliveries were quoted at 5.14.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

There was increased long liquidation in Egyptian cotton and in the absence of any buying Sakels declined 19 to 21 points. Spot Sakel cotton prices lost 14 points at 8.61. Uppers futures were 16 to 15 points down and spot cotton prices were 12 points lower at 7.42d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was weak on heavy sellings. Sakels futures declined 35 to 41 points while Ashmouni Contracts lost 27 to 33 points. At the close Sakel November was 15.73 and Ashmouni December was quoted 13.18

CONFIDENCE SHAKEN.

Messrs. M. & B. Stern state:—

The threatened textile strike on or about 1st September coupled with heavy foreign selling was mainly responsible for yesterday's decline. Judging from the Government's action during the last few months we doubt whether the Administration will allow the labour troubles to get out of hand.

The drought continues in the Western Belt but crop reports for the moment are being ignored.

The latest cables state it is reported that Government may increase the loan to farmers to 12 1/2 cents which would likely prove a strong stimulant to the market. With the abundance of cheap money this would not be a difficult task for the Government as the total value of this year's crop at present prices is only about 600 million dollars.

Momentarily confidence of holders has been shaken but with prices at a pre-bureau level and likelihood of the next Bureau showing some further reduction we think opportunity should be taken of the present setback to accumulate contracts.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest (12-31 p.m.)	13.48—.07
N. Y. December Lowest (3 p.m.)	13.37—.18
Liverpool January Highest (10-1 a.m.)	6.94—.07
Liverpool January Lowest (3-55 p.m.)	6.38—.18

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market declined in sympathy with wheat. Disappointed "bulls" selling out. Our opinion is that any demand will change the aspects of the market.

Liverpool.—Market barely steady. Persistent disappointed long liquidation. Poor trade demand. Consider drought serious. Think higher before next Bureau.

New York.—Reported Government may loan farmer 12 1/2 cents against this year's crop which event will likely to result in higher prices and higher basis.

New York.—Liquidation is attributed to far East increasing hedge selling. Market is acting tired notwithstanding the fact that drought continues.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables from their Liverpool Agents:—

9-05 a.m.—Excessive heat continues in Western Belt. Scattered showers in Arkansas and Memphis District. Forecast: Western Belt generally fair; all balance of entire belt partly cloudy

11-34 a.m.—Scattered selling in indifferent market.

8-46 p.m.—Unsettled labour situation induced liquidation.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Market acting disappointingly; more two-sided deserving; indicated great reduction (in) supply temporarily offsets unfavourable outlook (of) domestic and foreign consumption.

New York.—Cotton mills strike threatened 1st September; expect our Government prevent Agricultural Department's expected offer Loan 12.5 cents (to) cotton growers.

Memphistern.—Excessive heat continues Western Belt: light rains Arkansas, Central Belt: more rain expected; would buy on a moderate break.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 17.

October 1934	13.22—18
December 1934	13.37—18
January 1935	13.42—19
March 1935	13.53—19
May 1935	13.60—21
July 1935	13.65—20
Middling Spot	13.30—20

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 17.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 7-1/2 sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

EAST: Partly cloudy with scattered showers.
CENTAL: Partly cloudy.
WEST: Partly cloudy.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug 17

September	1.72—02
December	1.79—02
March	1.84—02
May	1.89—01

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 17

September 1.01 1/2 plus 1/4c
December 1.03 3/4 —1/2
May 1.05 3/8

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 17.

October 1934	13.21—15
December 1934	13.36—15
January 1935	13.41—15
Middling Spot	13.23—13

NEW YORK.

New York, August 17,

New York 10-55 a. m.—	
October 1934	13.27
December 1934	13.42
January 1935	13.47
New York Noon Call—	
October 1934	13.27
December 1934	13.42
January 1935	13.46

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, August 17.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	9,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 17.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
August 1934		6.87—17
September 1934		6.86—17
October 1934		6.84—17
November 1934		6.83—17
December 1934		6.83—17
January 1935	6.93	6.84—17
February 1935		6.84—17
March 1935		6.84—17
April 1935		6.84—17
May 1935		6.84—17
June 1935		6.83—17
July 1935		6.83—17
Middling Spot		7.11—1

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 17.

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
October 1934	8.31
November 1934	8.34
December 1934	8.36
January 1935	8.42
March 1935	8.47
May 1935	8.54
July 1935	8.61
F. G. F. Spot	8.61

INDIAN COTTON,

Liverpool August 17.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.27
Fine (Good Staple)	5.52
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.57
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.32
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.47
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.62
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.34
Fine	3.44
Superfine	3.54
SCINDE:—	
Good	3.54
Fine	3.64
Superfine	3.74

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 17.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels Aug. sellers 25/9.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, Aug. sellers 26/0.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, Aug. sellers 29/9.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, August 17.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/4-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/1-1/2.
C. & F. Karachi per lb. Aug./Oct. sellers 6/1-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, August 17.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) spot 10-7/8.

LONDON METALS.

London, August 17.

	£
Copper Braziers	41
Yellow Metal	34
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	13-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool	
F. O. B.	228-3/4

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay 16th Aug.	3,256
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933	2,462,790
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,508,133
Decrease	—45,343

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 18.

Following a further decline of 18 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 228 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 228/8 short covering At this level there was renewed long liquidation influenced by unfavourable advices from America. It is said that the Textile Union has decided to call stirke from Sept. 1st There was heavy selling and prices declined to Rs. 227. The undertone of the market was nervous.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 2 points. The local market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—Liverpool closed at a rise of 4 points.

Broach J/A Rs. 221/12
Broach A/M 227/12
Oomra D/J 199/4
Bengal D/J 144/12

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug 18

Bengal Superfine	153/56
Bengal Fine	143/46
Bengal F G	133/32
Sindh-Punjab Fine	143/46
Sindh-Punjab F G	136/32
Wardha-Hingt	210/12
Nagpur/Savner	208/10
Pundhurna	200/202
Yeotmal	198/200
Arvi	198/200
Ellichpur	199/200
Amraoti-Berar	195/197
Khamgaon	197/200
Mulkapur	185/187
Khandesh	185/87
Jalna/Sailu	185/192
Burwah/Sanavad	190/195
Broach Fine	224/27
Punjab/American	232/37
Cambodia	287/92
Miraj/Sangli	217/22
Compta Good	227/33
Bagalkot	293/207
Kampala	359
Busoga	357
Jinja	354
Manza	350

INDIAN COTTON FIGURE

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Aug 18

In full-pressed bales	Since 1st Sept Yesterday.	Thsi year.
Khandesh	209	283,250
Central India	323	230,092
Barsi and Nagar	19	179,882
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	50,701
Berar	119	461,360
Central Provinces	...	116,457
Total Oomras	570	1,321,742
Dholera	343	149,670
N W Provinces	...	9,185
Rajputana	101	60,202
Sind-Punjab	306	187,82?
Broach	...	332,935
Coompta and Dharwar	723	84,913
Westerns-Northerns	927	61207
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	44,848
Persian	...	2,405
American	...	26,485
Egyptian and African	2,079	185,975
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	28
Total	5,059	2,467,842

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 16th Aug

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Thi. year.
Europe	504	382,835
Japan and China	5,494	1,096,790
Coast Ports	...	22,235
Up-country by Rail	...	127,447
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China, and Japan	...	16,014
Total	5,998	1,645,321

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 18th day of August 1934.

Broach Fully Good Quality

VAIDAS.

(B.T.) April-May 1934-35	Jly-Aug '34
10-30 Rs. 228/4	224/4
12-30 Rs. 228	224
2-30 Rs. 228	224
4-30 Rs. 228	224

April-May. July-August

Highest 228/8	224/8
Lowest 227	223
Settlement Rate 227	223

SPOT RATES

Superfine	230
Fine	227
Fully Good	225
Good	223

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Aug 18

Extra Sprfine Sup Fine FG Good

M G—				
Broach No. 2	230	227	225	223
Punjab-Ame	237	234	232	230
Surat	289	286	283	280
Rajpipla	287	284	281	278
Navsari	291	288	285	282

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 17-8-34	125000	214000
Receipts yesterday 17-8-34	12000	33000
Exports to date 17-8-34	144000	352000
Stock at Ports 17-8-34	2384000	2892000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-8-34	1106000	1130000
Stock at Liverpool 17-8-34	965000	844000
Visible Supply 17-8-34	5131000	6271000
Quantity in sight 17-8-34	182000	349000
Quantity out of sight 17-8-34	376000	622000

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, Aug 18

Linseed September	7 1 9
Linseed May	6 12 6
Wheat September	4 1 6
Wheat January	4 6 9
Wheat May	4 6 6

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

New High Level For 3-1/2 Per Cent Loan

POWER SHARES AGAIN ACTIVE

Bombay, Aug. 18.

After a lapse of about twenty years to-day for the first time 3½ per cent. Loan reached a new high level of Rs. 90-2. There was active buying by professional operators. London reports were encouraging and renewed talk of the issue some time next week of a 3 Per Cent. short-dated Rupee Loan created bullish feeling.

There was continued support in Tata Power shares with a fairly large turnover. Cement shares were active with an improved demand for Indian Cements. Shahabads were also steady. Punjab Cements maintained yesterday's rise. Tata Steel shares fluctuated within a narrow range with a scattered business. Bombay Burma shares were fairly steady. Mill shares were comparatively quiet and closed irregular. Century and Central India met with some realising while other mill shares ruled steady with a limited enquiry.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, August 18.

100	Ahm. Advance	275	10
500	Bom. Cotton	65	0
250	Bombay Dye'ng	770	0
200	Bradbury	101	4
100	Century	256	4
100	Central Ind'a	227	8
100	Colaba	105	0
100	Coorla	96	4
100	Crescent	7	4
250	Currim	5	
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	325	0
I E D	Sassoon	0	3 9
100	Elphinstone	0	12
100	Finlay	96	4
100	Gokak	146	4
1000	Hindustan	X.D.1700	0
100	Indore	111	14
50	Kastoorchand	0	8
100	Khatau	66	4
100	Kohinoor	162	8
250	Laxmi	746	4
100	Madhowji	9	4
250	Madras United	65	0
1000	Morarji	1330	0
250	Model	71	4
50	Mysore	85	0
200	New Great	125	0
100	Oosmanshahi	62	0
100	Phoenix	295	0
25	Sassoon Silk	43	12
1000	Sholapur	2825	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Aug. 18.

3 1/2 per cent paper 89/15, 90, 89/15, 90/2, 90, 89/15
Bombay Dyeing 771, 769/6, 770
Century 261/4, 258/12, 260, 256/4
Central India 128/12, 127/8
New Great 126/4, 125, 126/14, 125
Bundi 32/4, 32/6, 32/4, 32/3
Punjab 22/12, 22/6, 22/11
I. Cement 403/12, 406/4, 404/6
Tata Steel Dfd. 288/2, 286/4, 289/6, 287/8
Tata Steel Ord. 71/12, 71/8, 72/2, 71/10
Petrol 4/3, 4/1, 4/3
Bombay Burma 445, 448/12
Tata Power 1131/4, 1136/4, 1133/2
Scindia 10/7, 10/2, 10/6

50	Simplex	80	0
100	Swadeshi	170	10
100	Swan	61	4
25	Tata	9	12
500	Vishnu	1380	0
1000	Western	758	12
	BANKS.		
50-100	Baroda	97	0
25-50	Central	29	7
500	Imp. F. Paid	1443	12
125-500	Imp. Conty	355	10
50-100	India	112	8
5	Union	5-1-	6
	CEMENTS.		
10	Bundi	32	3
70	Gwalior	90	8
250	Indian	404	6
40	Katni Def.	1276	4
100	Katni Ord.	341	4
75	Okha	181	4
10	Punjab	22	11
100	Shahabad	349	6
70	United	86	3
	INSURANCE.		
15-100	Jupiter	12	10
15-75	New India	34	4
200	Oriental	3750	0
10-100	Vulcan	8	4
	ELECTRIC.		
100	Ahmedabad Old	166	4
1000	Andhra Valley	1487	8
10	Ajmer	9	3
50	Bombay Tram	146	4
100	Bom. Suburban	146	4
10	Broach	11	0
100	Karachi	213	12
100	Poona	195	0
100	Surat	173	12
100	Tata Hydro	147	8
1000	Tata Power	1133	12
	RAILWAYS.		
500	Ahm. Prantij	862	8
100	Amr Patty	122	
100	C. Province	92	4
100	Dhon. Baramati	89	
100	Gujrat	70	8
100	Mandra Bhon	91	12
100	Pachora Jamner	84	0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	X. D. 93	0
500	Tapty Valley	768	12
	MININGS		
10	Shivrajpur	21	0
30	Tata Steel Def.	287	8
75	Tata Steel Ord.	71	10
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock	183	12
50	Belapur Sugar	210	0
250	Bom. Steam	302	8
125	Bom. Burma	448	12
50	Bom. Burma Conty.	146	4
8sh.	B B Petrol	4-2-	6
50	Bom. Telephone	96	12
100	Ind. Bleaching	133	12
100	Ind. Radio Df.	547	8
100	Ind. Radio Ordy	501	4
1000	Port Canning	585	0
15	Scindia	10	6
30	Tata Construction	79	8
25	Tata Oil	19	0
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322	8
6	p c Bombay Steam	291	4
7	p c Bom. Trams	80	12
5	p c Central India	471	4
7	p.c. Katni 1st	138	12
7-1/2	p.c. Punjab Cement	14	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	135	0
7½	p c Tata Power	1370	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	173	2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	148	12
5½	p c Tata Mill	17	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	640	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 18.

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 90
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 90/
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/3/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/3
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/4

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106/8
5 per cent 195? Mysore 117/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/14

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CASH.

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/15
4 per cent 194? 106
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/3
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/10
5 per cent 1939/44 108/11
5 per cent 1940/43 109/12
5 per cent 1935 102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/14
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104/4

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123/4
6 per cent K P T 1956 123/4
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/14/6, and rose to Rs. 90/2 on active buying. Later on there was some profit-taking

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug 18

Java ready	13 13 0
S S Arabia	4 0 0
S S Himalaya	4 0 0
S S Ranee	4 1 0
S S Nurmahal	4 1 0
July shipment	4 0 0
A/S shipment	4 0 6
O/D shipment	4 0 9

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 16

September 14.44 plus 07
December 14.53 plus 06

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 16

October 67 5/8—2 1/8
December 70 5/8—2 1/4
March 72 5/8 —2 1/4
May 74 1/4—2 1/2

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 17

Broach J/A opening 223 3/4; highest 223 3/4; lowest 221; close 222
Broach A/M 1935 opening 230 1/2; highest 230 1/2; lowest 227 1/4; close 228
Oomra D/J opening 201 1/2; highest 201 1/2; lowest 199; close 199 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 144 1/2; highest 146; lowest 144 1/2; close 145
Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 26 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-8-34) Rs. 2 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-9-34) Rs. 10

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug 18

Castorseeds:—
September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/4/6; Lowest Rs. 26/2; Closing Rs. 26/3/6
May delivery: Opening Rs. 27/1; Lowest Rs. 26/14/6; Closing Rs. 26/15/6
Cottonseeds:—
January delivery: Opening Rs. 18/6; Highest Rs. 18/7; Closing Rs 18/5/6
Groundnut seeds:—
August delivery:
February delivery: Opening Rs. 27/14 Closing Rs. 27/10/6

FURTHER DROP OF 16 POINTS IN N. Y. COTTON

Easy Tendency Due To Threatened General Strike

BULLION PRICES SLIGHTLY BETTER BUT WHEAT QUIET

Tea, Jute, Rubber And Linseed Unchanged

Bombay, Aug. 18.

On Saturday fluctuations in cross-rates were small and negligible.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK

The New York cotton market opened steady but closed weak on account of liquidation stimulated by the reports of the decision of cotton workers in favour of a general strike from September 1.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN BULLION PRICES

London gold and silver prices improved slightly.

WHEAT SLIGHTLY EASY

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled steady at first but later declined slightly on realising. Argentine linseed was steady with a better sentiment.

TEA, JUTE AND RUBBER UNCHANGED

The London metal market was closed to-day. Tea, jute, rubber and linseed prices remained unchanged.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was weak.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

	New York, Aug 18
Previous closing	13.37
To-day's opening	13.39
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	13.21
Difference	—16

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 219
April-May	Rs. 225

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1934)

	Liverpool, Aug 18
Previous closing	6.84
To-day's opening	6.86
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	6.88
Difference	+04

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 18

Though weather conditions in the western belt still continue to be favourable for an advance and the deterioration as yet unabated, the cotton market marked but a slight advance and prices declined on reports of the decision of cotton workers in favour of a general strike from September 1.

Business in December commenced with a gain of 2 points at 13.39 on steady Liverpool cables but trading was inactive and the market showed a definite easy tendency. Prices then declined on liquidation December touching 13.27. The market further weakened on reports of cotton workers' decision and closed barely steady at 13.21 i.e. 16 points lower that the previous closing.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 18

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.27/13.26) 13.25/13.24
December (13.42/13.40) 13.39/13.39
January (13.46/13.45) 13.41/13.41

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 18

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.88) —
American December (6.87) —
Egyptian October (8.36) —
Egyptian November (8.39) —

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 18
10-0 p.m.

Broach cotton for April-May delivery fluctuated between Rs. 227 and Rs. 225-4 at night. The rate at 10 p.m. was Rs. 225-4 as the New York cotton market closed with a decline of 16 points.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 18

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 29 5/8) dol 29
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 12 3/4) dol 12 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 34 1/8) dol 33 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol. 79 3/8) dol 79 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 18

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

MELTING OF SILVER COINS FORBIDDEN IN CHINA

Nanking, Aug 18

Regulations have been issued forbidding the melting of silver coins.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York, Aug 18
Previous closing	5.10 4/8
To-day's opening	5.09 5/8
To-day's closing	5.09 1/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London, Aug 18
Previous closing	5.09 15/16
To-day's opening	5.09 7/8
To-day's closing	5.09 7/16
Difference	—.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

	London, Aug 18
Previous closing	76.34
To-day's opening	76.34
To-day's closing	76.34
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 18

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 5.09 7/8. Fluctuations were narrow to-day the rate slightly easing to 5.09 7/16 at the closing time.

The franc remained steady at 76.34 and closed at the same rate.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 18

The market was steady

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	21 9/16d.	21 5/8d
Forward	21 1/2d.	21 5/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 18

Gold (£6-18-1 1/2) £6-18-3 1/2

BULLION

London, Aug 18

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (21 9/16d) 21 5/8d
Gold per ounce (£6-18-3 1/2) £6-18-4

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug 18

3 months (13/16 to 13/16 p.c.) 13/16 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 1/8 p.c.) 1 to 1 1/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug 18

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.75) 5.75
New York on Bombay (38.37) 38.50
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/4) 0.95 1/4
London on Milan (58.65) 58.65

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 18

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 67-1/2 and December at 70-1/2 and improved on commission houses buying but later there was some realising.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 18

Chicago wheat opened steady with slightly better prices at 1.02 for September and 1.03-3/4 for December and improved on commission houses buying and unfavourable crop reports but later slightly declined on realising.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug 18

Chicago oats opened steady with September at 49-1/4 and December 50-1/2 and advanced on scattered buying. The undertone was favourable although business was on a small scale.

Chicago rye opened steady with December at 95-1/2. In the absence of buyers, prices were slightly easy.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug 18

The Argentine linseed market to-day ruled with a better sentiment but the advance was almost negligible October being quoted with a gain of 2 points at 14 55.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 18

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£228 5/8 buyers £228 3/4 sellers) closed
Lead (£10 11/16 buyers £10 13/16 sellers) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£31 1/4 to £31 3/4) closed
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept (£14 3/4) £14 3/4
Dundee August (£17) unquoted.
Lightening August (£16) unquoted.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/4) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-1) 2-1
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-5) 1-5

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2) 7 1/2 paid and buyer
Oct-Dec (7 11/16) 7 11/16 paid and value

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£12 7/8) £12 7/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept (£12 1/2) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept (£11 1/4) £11 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Sept. (10) 10 sellers

WORLD WHEAT DEMAND

Provisional Estimate

LONDON, August 18.

The Wheat Advisory Committee adopted 600 million bushels as the provisional estimate of the world import demand in the crop-year of 1934-35. This figure is based on the normal demand of wheat as animal feeding stuff but it is pointed out that the normal demand may be increased owing to the shortage of supplies in coarse grain and hay.—Reuter's Special.

London no Shanghai (1-4 3/4) 1-4 1/2
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 18

The silver market opened steady at Rs. 59/12, 59/13 and 59/15 and improved by 8 annas on speculative buying following reports that Shanghai would place embargo on exports of silver but later declined to Rs. 60, 60/1 and 60/3 on unfavourable London advices.

Gold remained steady at Rs. 34/6, 34/6/3 and 34/6/9.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY TO REDUCE SHORT TERM COMMITMENTS

FIRM TENDENCY IN DISCOUNT RATES

Quiet Tone In Commodities

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, August 18.

On the Money Market, strength in the British Finance was indicated by the Government's policy gradually reducing the short-term commitments, this week's issue of Treasury Bills being under-allotted by 5 million Sterling and compared with the last year Treasury Bills outstandings have been reduced from 985 to 832 millions.

Supplies of money continued quite usable with the resultant firm tendency in discountrates.

Commodities were quiet, but wheat registered a small recovery owing to shorts covering.

U. S. COTTON STRIKE PLANS

Over Half-a-Million Workers Are Involved In Votes By Large Majority

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.

Over half-a-million workers are involved in the votes by a large majorities of United Textile Workers of America Union for strikes of workers in silk, rayon woollen, worsted and synthetic rayon industries.

Workers in woollen and worsted industries decided to strike on or before September 1, the date fixed for the strike of cotton-workers.

The dates for strikes of silk and rayon workers are left to the discretion of Union Committees.—Reuter.

POOR CROP PROSPECTS FOR U. S.

Experts Do Not Hope For Any Surplus In 1935

LONDON, Aug. 18.

It is reported at to-day's meeting of the Wheat Committee that United States indicated her willingness to accept 10,000,000 bushels of export quota for the year ending 7th July, 1935 instead of 34,000,000 assigned in London last year.

In consequence of the poor crop prospects experts do not believe that United States will have a surplus in 1935.—Reuter.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 18.

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-Feb
Selling T T 1/6 March/J
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 July-Dec. 35
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 August-Feb
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/8 March
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 263 3/4
Banks selling T T 261 3/4
Banks buying T T 259 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 5/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 3/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 7/8
Banks buying T T 78 1/2
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 103 1/2
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 93 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.10 1/8 17th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 5/8 18th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/4 18th inst.
Java/London 7.38 1/4 17th inst.
London/Paris 76.34 17th inst.
London/Belgium 21.41 17th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.42 17th inst.
London/Italy 58.65 17th inst.
London/Berlin 12.85 17th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 17th inst.
London/New York 5.09 15/16 17th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.42 3/4 17th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-18-1 1/2 16th inst. £6-18-3 1/2 17th inst.
Silver London Ready 21 5/8 16th inst 21 9/16 17th inst.
Silver London Forward 21 9/16 16th inst. 21 1/2 17th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 13/16 p.c. 16th inst. 13/16 p.c. 17th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1 1/8 p.c. 16th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 17th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Rumours Of Export Duty On Silver In China

Bombay, Aug. 18.

Shanghai Exchange on London opened to-day at 1.4 5/8 but the rate declined and closed at 1.4 5/16. It is rumoured that Chinese Government is likely to impose export duty on silver. Price raising of silver by U. S. Government is feared to result in large exports of silver from China. With a view to avoid any serious handicap Chinese Government is likely to take some action as any export of silver from China will have considerable effect on currency as China is the only country with currency on a silver basis.

In the local silver market prices fluctuated widely. The market opened weak at Rs. 59/12 but sudden decline in Shanghai T. T on London influenced heavy speculative buying and prices rose to Rs. 60/3. It is believed by local operators any export duty on silver in China will have hardening effect on local prices. Later on there was some long liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 60.

The gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

Ready silver	59	15	0
Shravan delivery	60	0	0
Bhadarva delivery	60	2	0
Ready gold	34	6	0
Shravan delivery	34	6	3
Bhadarva delivery	34	6	6

MONSOON ACTIVE THROUGHOUT INDIA

Khandala Gets Five Inches Of Rain

POONA, August 18.

Yesterday's depression has moved northwestwards, and lies this morning over East Central India. The monsoon has been generally active all over the country, being particularly strong over the region extending from East Gujarat to Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Konkan and Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, Punjab, West Rajputana, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan and Malabar while a few falls have occurred in Northwest Frontier Province, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Diamond Island, four inches; Tavoy, Amherst and Rangoon, two; Toungoo and Kyaukpyu, one. Dibrugarh, Cuttack, Hazaribagh and Ranchi, one; Pachmarhi, three; Khandwa, Guna, Indore, Sutna, Jhansi and Nowgong, two; Neemuch, Bhopal and Hoshangabad, one and half; Benares, Dehra Dun, Jubbulpore, Mukteswar and Saugor, one. Mount Abu, twelve. Kotah, four. Tankhala, two; Lyallpur and Jhalrapatan, one and half. Khushab, Baroda and Ludhiana, one; Mahableshwar, nine; Khandala, five. Mercara, two; and Ratnagiri, one.

FORECAST:

The monsoon will be strong in West Central Provinces, North Deccan, Konkan and Burma and will strengthen further in Central India, Gujarat and East Rajputana, and rainfall will increase and extend in West Rajputana, West United Provinces, Punjab and Sind

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:

Locally heavy rain will occur in Gujarat, West Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana during the next 36 hours—A P.

LABOUR DEMANDS "IMPROPER"

(Continued from page 16).

or not?—But I know that they are Communist.

Mr. Kanuga: That is your opinion, but what makes you say that you arrested "communist leaders"?—No answer.

36 "OUTSIDERS."

Witness said that there were about 75 members in the Joint Strike Committee, of whom 36 were not "workers" but "outsiders."

"I have only a faint recollection," said Rao Saheb Patwardhan "of meetings being held in several parts of the City to express sympathy with the strike."

MRS. NAIDU AND CHOWPATTY MEETING.

He did not recollect any meeting being presided over by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, held at Chaupatty to sympathise with the cause of the strikers.

Q: What meetings do you then know anything about?—I know the meetings held by the strikers.

Of that, no doubt, you must have a vivid recollection, but my question was of what meetings have you "faint recollections"?—May be the Chaupatty meeting.

Q: Are you aware that the Kurla Municipality sanctioned Rs. 16,000 for the relief of the strikers?—I don't know I am not interested in Kurla, it is outside Bombay.

Q: Are you aware that there are mills in Kurla?—I have not seen them.

Q: Are you aware that the agents of Tatas, Swadeshi and Cowasji Jehangir Mills of Kurla were members of the Millowners' Association?—I don't know.

Magistrate:—Mr. Kanuga, he is not a shareholder like you. (Laughter).

Witness knew that some Marwari merchants had given some relief to the strikers. He also was aware of two resolutions being moved in the Bombay Corporation to afford relief to the strikers.

41 STRIKES IN 1933!

Continuing he said that 41 strikes in 1933 were organised separately in mills, chiefly due to wage-cuts and rationalisation.

This concluded the examination of the witness by Mr. Kanuga.

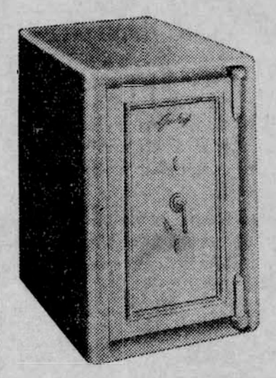
Mr. Gadkari then cross-examined the witness about the arrest of Ranadive.

At this stage the case was adjourned to Monday, August 20, 11 a.m.

Mr. S.G. Velinker with Mr. G. L. Walker appeared for the prosecution. Mr. C.N. Kanuga, Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Mr. M.H. Vakil, Mr. Godambe and Mr. V.S. Thakore defended the accused.

AS MUCH AFRAID OF A FALL AS A FEATHER

A Godrej Safe with all its ponderous weight is as much afraid of a fall as a feather. Read below what the Quilon Bank says. This has been proved time and again. The other day a Godrej Safe was caught in a terrible fire and fell four floors to the ground on the hard stone pavement without any harm coming to it.



THE PATIENT 16-Bend JOINTLESS GODREJ SAFE has no joints in it that could be broken by a fall or by burglars. The entire body of safe is made out of a single continuous plate by bending at 16 different places. Also, double-bending of front flanges to form jointless door-frame makes both the body and the door-frame immensely strong against breaking by fall or wedging by burglars.

THE QUILON BANK, LIMITED,
Madras, 14th July, 1934.

Messrs, CODREJ & BOYCE MFG CO., LTD.,
Madras.

Dear Sirs,

Our Mysore Agent informs us that the big fireproof **Godrej Safe, weighing nearly 20 railway maunds,** which we recently purchased from you for that Branch, was being hauled up by means of pulleys and ropes at our Mysore premises when the chains broke accidentally and the Safe **fell down from the second floor, from a height of nearly 30 ft.** But, we are very happy to inform you that but for two small dents and a few scratches to the paint, there **was not the slightest trace of damage to your safe.** This is evidently due to the jointless body construction and the immense strength, which you justly claim for your safes.

Wishing you every success.

Very truly yours,
Sd. THOMAS JACOB,
Agent.

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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 9 1990
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 8 1353
Parsi: Aspandad 17 1303
Sunrise: 6h 21m
Sunset: 7h 4m
High Water: 6-20 17-16
Low Water: 11-53

MONDAY, Aug 20

Bombay Legislative Council By-election: Indian Merchants' Chamber constituency: Polling
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, Aug 21.

Improvements Trust Committee, 4-10 p.m.
University of Bombay, Annual Convocation, H. E. the Chancellor, presiding, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 22.

Bombay University Senate, 1 p.m.

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. J. G. Gadre will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

'A' WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A special meeting of the Council will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a. m. (S. T.) at 28, Manohardas Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY TAXI DRIVERS' UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of the Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Esplanade Maidan (Azad Maidan).

VARIETY GATHERING

Under the auspices of the Rahnumai Mazayasnan Sabha, a variety gathering for the Parsis including Persian songs, music, lectures will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

"LIFE AS MUSLIM"

To-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. Mr. A. A. Fyzee, Principal of the Bombay Law College will speak at the Y. M. C. A. Reynolds Road, Byculla, on "My view of life as a Muslim."

'WORLD PEACE THROUGH VEDAS'

Pandit Vijayashankerji will deliver a public lecture on "World Peace through Vedas" to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. at the Fort Arya Samaj Hall 249, Frere Road.

PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Sahitya Sansad Mr. Kisansinh G. Chavda will deliver a public lecture on "Shree Aravinda Ghosha" at Shree Forbes Gujarti Sabha Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, a public lecture will be delivered by Prof. N. K. Bhagawat, in the hall of 'Anand Vihar,' near Bombay Central Station to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) on "Symbolism in Buddhist Art."

YADAVSANG PUBLIC MEETING

Under the auspices of "Yadavsang-Bombay" there will be held a public meeting to-day (Sunday) evening between 2 to 7 under the presidency of Shri B. Biharishanker Dalaya. Speeches will be made on reforms pertaining to Yadav community.

COMPARATIVE STUDIES IN GOVERNMENTS

Mr. S. G. Warty will deliver his second public lecture on "Comparative Studies in Governments" at the Servants of India Society Girgaum, at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) the subject of the lecture being "the Governments of the United States and Switzerland."

LATE SIR M. RAMJI

A condolence meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) in Madhav Baug (near C. P. Tank) to mourn the loss sustained by them in general and the Sanatanists in particular on account of the death of Sir M. Ramji.

S. J. KARYALAYA

Under the auspices of Swayam Jyoti Karyalaya, Mr. G. V. Rajwade will deliver the second discourse in the series of lectures on "The Jivan Mukta according to Dnyaneshwar", at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Sunday) at Ganesh Bhuwan, Plot No. 248 Matunga (G. I. P.).

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Nandy's Revue Company". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
REGAL—"Viva Villa". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"3 on a Honeymoon". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Tarzan and His Mate". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Morning show at 10 a.m. to-day.
CARLTON—"Mandalay". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"We are Not Dressing". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Night Club Queen". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dilara". Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-45 p.m
MINERVA—"Yahoodi-ki-Larki". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Suvarna Mandir". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.
PALACE—"Madame Butterfly". Daily at 4,6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning show at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"Range Feud" and "Fighting Marshal". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"Ambrish". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Dancing Girl". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. A summary of the week's news. 7-30 Troise and his Mandoliers; Don Carlos (tenor). 8-00 p.m. A religious service: relayed from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, London. 8-45 p.m. Battersea Park, a talk by Mr. C. Whitaker-Wilson. 9-00 p.m. Eugene Pini and his Tango Orchestra, with Diana Clare. 9-30 p.m. An organ recital by G. D. Gunningham, from the Concert Hall, Broadcasting House. 10-00 p.m. Joan Luxton and her Children's Theatre Company, in Won't You Go My Way? 10-30 p.m. Callender's Band, conductor, Tom Morgan; Esther Fisher (pianoforte). 11-00 p.m. A summary of the week's news.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-30 a.m. Divine Service. Relayed from Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba. 10-30 a.m Classical Music. Abdul Karim Khan Saheb. 12-0 noon. Jos Ghisleri and his Concert Orchestra. 6-30 p.m. The Radio Quartet. 8-0 p.m. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory. 9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin and News in Hindi. Light Music. Miss Kesar Wadke. Instrumental Music. 10-30 p.m. Close Down.

SUDHANSHU MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Sudhanshu Mandal Dadar, a debate will take place on Vibhavari Shirurkar's Publications at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Council Chamber of the Chhabildas Lallubhai High School, Dadar. Amongst others, Prof. Altekar, Mr. Vithalrao Kulkarni, Mrs. Shantabai Kashalkar and Mrs. Sudhabai Joshi will participate.

LECTURE ON QURAN

Under the auspices of Quranic Society, Professor Zahooruddin will deliver a lecture on "Quran in Urdu" in the Anjuman-i-Islam High School (Ground floor), opposite Bori Bunder to-day (Sunday) from 5 to 6 p.m. (S. T.)

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC

A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given in the Damodar Thackersey Hall of the Working Men's Institute, Social Service League, near Parel Tram Terminus to-day (Sunday) from 9 to 11 p.m. (S. T.) by Prof. Yeshwantrao B. Pawar.

3 ARTS CIRCLE

3 Arts Circle Reception will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Aiwane Rafat in honour of Gaya Shikamani Muthiah Bhagwater of Mysore State, who will give a singing demonstration. Mohan Murti Mohan will sing and perform Ghungru Tarang and Bansri. Radhabai will play on the Saraswati Veena and sing.

SUTTA KHEL AND ASSAULT

Alleged Refusal To Pay Bet Leads To Charge In Police Court

The habit of playing "Sutta" bets by the road-side is even now chronic.

On August 11, Narayanswami Ramalaxmanswami, residing at Sankli Street, was alleged to have laid a bet of 10 annas on figure 1 with Razak Kassamali, who is said to have been taking bets.

It is further alleged that the Narayanswami Ramalaxmanswami won the bet and demanded the amount from Razak Kassamali when the latter after an altercation, got annoyed and struck the former with his fist.

The Police charged Razak Kassamali with having caused grievous hurt to the complainant and placed him before Mr. I. S. Haji Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The accused has been ordered to be remanded for a period of 14 days to enable the Police to complete their case.

HINDU GYMKHANA

The annual general meeting of the Hindu Gymkhana, Bombay North, will be held at 3 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Sunday) at the Gymkhana premises at Matunga, to adopt the annual report and statement of accounts, to elect a new Managing Committee, and to consider certain amendments to the Rules of the Gymkhana.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ

Under the special lecture series, Mr. Claude Batley, Professor of Architecture will deliver a lecture in English on "How Architecture can contribute towards the cultural expression of a community" to-day (Sunday) t 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar. Prof. Vinayak Ganpat Rao will preside.

THE ART SOCIETY OF INDIA

Under the auspices of the above Society Mr. Adi K. Sett will deliver a lecture on "The Emperor Shah Jahan —Man and Artist" to-day (Sunday) August 19 at Hira House, Sandhurst Road at 6 p.m. (S.T.). Mr. M. V. Venkateswaram will preside.

RATE PAYERS MEETING

A public meeting of the ratepayers within the Andheri Notified Area limits will be held to-day (Sunday) at "Gazdar Hall" at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to protest against the proposed inclusion of the Andheri Area into the Vile Parle Municipality as the same is evidently disadvantageous in all respects to the Andheri Public.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

The Sahakari Manoranjan Mandal will stage "Lalat Lekh" a Marathi Drama in the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in aid of the Mahila Seva Mandal Industrial Schools for Women conducted by the Social Service League. The Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar will preside.

LATE BAI GOOLBAI M. H. DADACHANJI

The death took place at Parekh Hospital, Bombay, of Bai Goolbai, wife of Khan Saheb Maneck H. Dadachanji of 'Sanj Vartaman', a little after midnight on Friday, after giving delivery to a child, at the age of 41 leaving a large family to mourn her loss. The funeral ceremony which was held on Saturday evening was very largely attended.

The Oothamna ceremony will take place to-day (Sunday) at Dadachanji House, 4th Khetwadi.

SCOUTS UNION AMBULANCE BRANCH.

Under the auspices of Scouts Union Ambulance Centre St. John Ambulance Association classes in First Aid: Home Nursing for Males will be conducted under the supervision of the Hon. Secretary G. S. Kothare in the Bharat English High School above Baba Miya Sitarwalla next to Bradley Night School, Thakurdwar, on the Tramway line on every Sunday commencing from to-day (Sunday)

Successful candidates will be awarded Association's Certificates. Classes are free to all without any distinction of caste and creed. All desirous to join the classes can register their names with the Hon. Secretary G. S. Kothare by attending on the above day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER CANDIDATES

Voting Will Be Held On Monday

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber writes:—

The voting in connection with the election of a member on the Bombay Legislative Council from the Indian Merchants' Chamber Constituency will take place on Monday, August 20, from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Chamber.

The following are the candidates:—

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee.
Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee.

Mr. Walchand For Assembly

Seth Walchand Hirachand has announced his intention to stand as a candidate to the coming Assembly elections from the Central Division.

Shrimati Dhirajben Nanji Patel of Junagadh, who is Kunbi by caste, is the first girl of the community to pass the Matriculation examination this year.

Entirely False And Imaginary

Jawaharlal Resents Press Reports Of Alleged Views

"I Have Issued No Press Statement"

ALLAHABAD, August 18.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has made the following statement:—

"I have just noticed in some newspapers, a long report, purporting to give my present views on current political problems. It has never been my misfortune to come across any Press report which was so entirely false and imaginary as this one.

"I have neither time nor inclination to deal with it in any detail, but before I go back to prison, I should like to express my resentment at the various attempts which seem to have been made to misrepresent me during the last few days that I have been out of prison.

"NO STATEMENTS ISSUED."

"I have issued no Press statement of any kind, except one or two brief contradictions. My main preoccupation has been my wife's illness, and in any event, I would have considered it impertinent on my part to rush to Press immediately after coming out of prison, without acquainting myself fully with the existing situation and conferring with my colleagues, but though I have been completely silent, there seems to have been a conspiracy to misrepresent me.

"I have already contradicted some false reports concerning me; and now this long report astounded me beyond measure. These reports have not the least shadow of foundation."

"DIRECT CONTRADICTION."

Pandit Jawaharlal continues:—"Apart from current topics they have even ventured to discuss my beliefs, relating to certain fundamental principles which hold true regardless of the changed circumstances, and in this too, they have made me express an opinion which is in direct and absolute contradiction to what I have always stood for. I had and have no desire whatever to issue a Press statement or to enter into controversies, but I have been compelled by this misrepresentation to issue this total denial of what has been attributed to me.

"IMAGINARY OUTPOURINGS."

"I should like to warn the public against all such imaginary outpourings of Press correspondents. Whenever I have the opportunity to study the situation and to consult all my colleagues, I shall, no doubt, give expression to my views directly and above my signature, I shall not then leave Pressmen and others to guess what my views are."—A.P.

PT. JAWAHARLAL

No Order Yet Received

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

No orders have yet been received from Government about Pandit Jawaharlal.—A. P.

KAMALA NEHRU'S HEALTH.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru had a heart-attack this morning, lasting for about 20 minutes. Her highest temperature today was 99.2 degrees.—A. P.

Jawaharlal's Disclaimer

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

The "Hindustan Times" received here this morning publishes a "United Press" message giving what purports to be the views on politics of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. Nehru was very much surprised to read the report in question and he has sent to-day the following wire to the "Hindustan Times":—

"Your report to-day's issue about my views wholly unjustifiable and false. Have made no statement."

ANOTHER STRATOSPHERE ASCENT

Prof. Cosyn's Start

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BRUSSELS, Aug. 16.

Professor Max Cosyns started this morning in a Stratosphere ascent to observe the direction and radiation of cosmic rays. Wind took the baloon in the direction of the Swiss-Bavarian Frontier. He was later reported over the Rhineland.

PANDIT R. SHARMA'S HEALTH

Pandit Ramchandra Sharma "Vir" was examined by Dr Dhru on Saturday. The doctor's report runs as follows: "Panditji is cheerful. He refuses to take salt, as he hays, he has not taken salt for last five years. Pulse and heart are good. Feels discomfort in the abdomen. Voice has been low."

Assam Flood Relief

Smti. Amrit Kaur writes:

Bombay has contributed till Saturday 10,000 saries, 4,000 clothing, 7,000 cash

I have vowed to send 20,000 saries to Assam. Please give your quota to-day.

A Kisan League of Guru Ka Bagh has been formed in Amritsar at a meeting of the peasants with Messrs. Labh Singh, Harnam Singh and Teja Singh as President, Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

TAXI-DRIVERS' GRIEVANCES

Question To Be Discussed At Public Meeting To-day

The Bombay taxi Drivers' Union informs us that in the course of the last week a number of Taxi stands were visited with a view to collect the grievances and complaints of the Taxi drivers of Bombay.

In the course of their rounds it was found that a complaint exists against the irregularity of Bus service in the town.

It was also found that 400 private cars are plying for hire in the town

Further it was brought to their notice that a number of stands are inconvenienced due to certain strict regulations of the Police and that the relation between the Police authorities and the taxi drivers are not of a wholesome character.

In the meanwhile, the ranks of membership are daily increasing and an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Union will be held at Azad Maidan to-day (Sunday), at 2 p. m. (S. T.) when the above grievances will be discussed.

Mr. Mitha Breaks Fast

Assured Of Support To Eliminate Corruption

B. P. Congress Secretaries Successfully Convince Him Of Need For Unity

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Messrs. Patil and Abid Ali, accompanied by Mr. Dost Mahomed saw Mr. Abdul Rahaman Kasim Mitha at his residence on Saturday afternoon in connection with the fast, which the latter was observing since Friday noon.

Mr. Mitha fully explained the reasons that had made him undertake the fast. After a good deal of discussion on the various issues involved, the General Secretaries assured Mr. Mitha that it was not the Congressmen who were responsible for the alleged corruption or mal-practices in the elections, which he complained of. The undesirable element, which was responsible for the alleged offences was outside the constitutional control.

FOR SAKE OF COMING CONGRESS.

The Secretaries even drew the attention of Mr. Mitha to the harm that was unconsciously being done to the Congress cause by his fast. In view of the heavy responsibilities of the forthcoming session of the Congress, which was the common concern of all Congressmen nothing should be done that would in any way shake the public confidence in the Congress. The fast might result in consequences which would hamper the activities of the Congress.

TAKES MILK.

The General Secretaries also promised Mr. Mitha their fullest co-operation and also the assistance of the Congress machinery for any attempts that he may do to remove or at least, minimise the chances of corruption in the Congress elections.

sincerity of the assurances given

Mr. Mitha was convinced of the by the General Secretaries and consented to break the fast with a view that no harm should be done even unconsciously to the cause, which was nearest to his heart.

In the presence of Messrs. Abid Ali, Patil and Dost Mahomed, Mr. Mitha broke his fast by taking a cup of milk.

Congress Cadets March

5-MILE ROUTE FROM MATUNGA TO CONGRESS HOUSE THIS MORNING

(Through the Publicity Bureau Reception Committee.)

The Officers' Training Camp of the Congress Volunteer Force has within the short period of its opening made marvelllous progress. The Officers in chage of the Camp and the G.O.C. are particularly keen that the Volunteer force that is trained for the service during the Congress session should be most disciplined not only in discharge of thir duties but also in behaviour. The training has proceeded so far as to make the Cadets in the Camp undertake route-march of more than five miles at a stretch The Camp Commandant has arranged to give a demonstration of this, to-day (Sunday). 65 cadets of the Camp will gather at the King's Circle Matunga, G. I P. to-day (Sunday) at 6 a.m. and will start on a rout march to the Congress House parading through the main roads. This event will take place subject to weather conditions.

STOP PRESS

HITLER & PLEBISCITE VOTES.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.

It is generally believed Herr Hitler will secure between 80 and 90 percent in to-morrow's Plebiscite votes, the propaganda for which is being continued at hibh pressure. The latest broadcast appeal made by Colonel Von Hindenburg, said that his dead father regarded Herr Hitler as his successor, and would have wished the Germans pusport Herr Hitler

General Goering issued the first official figures of arrests in connection with the Roehm revolt on 30/6, which show that 1,124 were arrested, of whom 1,079 were released under the amnesty. He adds the evidence against the remainder was so grave that the investigation must proceed.

General Goering says cases of all others who are under protective custody are being investigated, and foreshadows the release of a considerable number of them in the coming month.—Reuter.

DEATH SENTENCED IN VIENNA

VIENNA, Aug. 18.

Johann Domes, one of the Nazis on trial by a military court for attack on the Vienna broadcasting station, during the recent revolt, has been sentenced to death and twelve others to life imprisonment

The military court at Innsbruck has passed the death sentence on two men who are accused of smuggling explosives from Germany.—Reuter.

YUSUF MEHERALLY GOES FOR CHANGE

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, the General Officer Commanding of the Congress Volunteers, who has been ailing for the past few months and was recently an inpatient of the K.E.M. Hospital, left Bombay for Bangalore City to-day by the Madras Express, on the advice of his Doctors, who recommended him to have a change for a few days.

He was seen off at the Victoria Terminus among others by Mr. Mulraj Karsondas, Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy, Dr. Rohatgi, who had been attending on him all these days and Mr. Ekambara Iyer.

Mr. Meherally will stay in Bangalore for about ten days and during his absence Mr. Abidali will be acting for him as the G.O.C.

YOUR ENGLISH

Determines Your Position.

In scores of cases you will find that successful people have attained social, financial and political fame by reason of their power to express their thoughts clearly, concisely and forcefully. The correct, intelligent use of words makes your advancement more certain and rapid. They represent the key to financial promotion, social advancement, political leadership, a wider life.

You can now obtain the mastery of the English language by a simple, easy method. At home, in your spare moments, take up the Grenville Kleiser Correspondence Course. In a very short time you will be surprised at the results you achieve. Write for FREE details to-day to:—

The Tutorial Institute
Edward Park Road, Delhi, 33.

TO-DAY MORNING SHOW AT 10 a.m.

THE CAPITOL

AND THREE SHOWS TOO AT 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Sports Jottings From Here and There

"Leg-Theory" Controversy Rages Again

(By J. C. MAITRA).

CRICKET.

THE ROSHANARA TOURNAMENT.

The announcement has appeared in the Press that the Roshanara Cricket Tournament will be played on the grounds of the Club at Delhi in November next. The Tournament was started in the Indian Capital as a counter-blast to the Bombay Quadrangular Tournament. At least that is how many people in Bombay looked at it. And there were very good reasons for it. From its very birth in 1922 The Tournament was given an All-India character and was played just before the Quadrangular Tournament.

TEAMS JOIN FROM FAR AND NEAR.

The glamour of the Capital drew teams from far and near. Calcutta, Bombay, Baroda, Bhopal, Kathiawar, Karachi and Lahore—all joined in paying their tribute to the newly inaugurated Tournament by joining the competition in some form or other. But it failed to gain the popularity of the Bombay Carnival.

QUADRANGULAR'S POPULARITY UNCHALLENGED.

We have not to travel far to find out the reasons for this failure. Bombay as the home of Indian Cricket has give the Quadrangular all the support necessary to make it highly attractive and spectacular. But Delhi being unable to supply that amount of popular enthusiasm and material support owing to its backwardness in cricket, the Roshanara had to depend on the princes and the official quarters for necessary aid.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE TWO.

The difference in the two tournaments, however, is that the Roshanara is played on a territorial basis, while the Quadrangular is a purely communal affair. Admitting that the Quadrangular has spread the message of cricket all over the land, we must concede that the Roshanara has really given the birth to the Inter-provincial Tournament. For that, all honour to Delhi.

A CALL TOO HEAVY FOR MANY.

I am not sure if the Roshanara will still attract teams from long distances after the inauguration of the Inter-provincial championships. For the first few years most of the Zones will be hard put to it to find the money for meeting their obligations in connection with the Inter-Zone matches. I wonder how many will be able to meet this additional call. The Tournament committee have done the right thing by throwing open the tournament to all comers, without any territorial restriction to the entrants. It will allow private formation of teams to join the tournament.

PRIVATE ENTERPRIZE WANTED.

The Roshanara will not clash with the Inter-Provincial Championships of the Bombay Quadrangular. I shall not therefore be surprised if some enterprising clubs or gentlemen take a hand in the matter. Those who want to compete should send the Entrance Fee of Rs. 50/ to the honorary secretary as early as possible. Bombay has a special interest in the tournament in that the Challenge Tropy has been presented by a Bombay Sportsman, Sir Homi Mehta. Will somebody from Bombay make a bid for it?

A NEW SPORTS MAGAZINE

Delhi has another interesting item of news for us. A sports magazine called "Indian Cricket," is going to be started shortly—"to be edited in Delhi and published in Bombay." It will be the official organ of the Board of Control for Cricket in India and the Cricket Club of India, and will contain interesting articles from expert hands and attractive pictures from the topics of the day. Besides, it will be printed on art paper. The fact that it will start with the patronage of two important bodies as mentioned above, makes its career rather hopeful. But with my experience of "The Sportsman," I can not be too cock sure about its financial success. Any way I wish the enterprise every success.

"LEG-THEORY" AGAIN.

As I had anticipated, a severe storm of criticism is now raging over England. The omission of Voce from the Final Test Team has provided the bone of contention. Many wild allegations have been made in the English Press against the Selection Committee and the Australian Captain and manager of the team. An interview with the latter was concocted and broadcast that they had threatened to take their men off the field if Voce was included in the England Team and was allowed to exploit "the leg-theory."

STORY FLATLY DENIED.

The accusations have been flatly denied by Sir Stanly Jackson and Woodfull. I could not imagine how a responsible Captain or Manager be so foolish as to demand the exclusion or inclusion of a player in the opposite team. The Australian objection has all along been against "body-line" bowling. They never objected to Larwood as such. They only insisted on clean and skilful bowling. They do not mind the fastest bowling either. They objected however, to the ball being deliberately thrown at the batsman with a view to injure or frighten him.

HOOK OR CROOK METHOD

That is not cricket. I fail to see how any sportsman could take objection to such an attitude. The Selection Committee have taken their stand on the M.C.C. ruling, and have tried to respect it scrupulously. If Larwood did not find a place in the Test Team, it was his own fault. As for Voce, they refused to be stampeded into selecting him on the show of a single performance. But when the public and the press combine to secure victory at any cost, these sportsmen find their task hard indeed.

THAT UNSEEMLY NOTTINGHAM CROWD

I hope the clamour is from a small section only. But the behaviour of the crowd at Nottingham hardly redounds to the credit of Englishman tales of whose sporting spirit are dinned into our ears 'ad nauseum'. Let us hope that the final Test will see nothing of this unseemly behaviour on the part of the crowd.

ENGLAND'S TEAM IN MELTING POT

It seems England's team is again in the melting pot. Hendren and Walters have gone into the Injured List. Voce is likewise "hors de combat." Were he to be included at all the chances appear remote now. The Selection Committee finds itself in a pretty mess. They are out for a hunting again. K. Farnes of Essex has been called again. By the time these lines appear in print, the match would have started. So I need not join the Selection Committee in their hunt. Whatever chances England had of retaining "the Ashes," they look very small now.

RECORD SECOND-WICKET PARTNERSHIP

(Continued from page 1).

square leg for two. The first 18 minutes of play yielded 15 runs, Ponsford contributing six and Brown eight.

THE FIRST THRILL

Spectators had the first thrill when Ponsford, drawing away from a bumper almost pulled into the wicket. Both the batsmen played Allen easily, but Ponsford did not like an occasional bumper from Bowes, who was coming off the pitch very fast. Two huge camera lights on the roof of a nearby hotel annoyed the players and the crowd, the latter's shouts upsetting the peaceful atmosphere.

Clark came on in place of Bowes, at 20, and proved very successful, hitting the top of Brown's stumps with a beautiful fifth ball.

BRADMAN'S GOOD BEGINNING

Bradman, who filled the vacancy, was accorded a royal welcome by an enthusiastic crowd. Ponsford was very unhappy and ducked against Clark, who was getting up from the pitch awkwardly, and was maintaing excellent length. Bradman opened by edging Bowes to the boundary, and then swiped him gloriously to the cover boundary in the same over.

Hammond relieved Bowes at 48. Bradman greeted him by pulling him to the square leg boundary, and then with four fours sent up 52 of the innings, when it had lasted 51 minutes. Clark repeatedly changed from bowling round the wicket to bowling over it in his efforts further to unsettle the uncertain Ponsford. Ponsford had made 29 and Bradman 19 with Australia 61 for one.

BRIGHT CRICKET

Contrary to expectations, in view of the loss of an early wicket, there was now some very bright cricket. Ponsford, taking a leaf from Bradman's book, gave occasional flashes of brilliance and 50 of the second wicket partnership was reached in 40 minutes, in face of a continuous fast attack. Allen then came on in place of Clark, and this eminently suited Ponsford who splendidly drove him to square-leg. Both batsmen were now treating the bowling with scant respect, and hitting to the boundary with disconcerting frequency.

Wyatt then rung in the change, bringing Verity on, in place of Hammond, at 85, and play immediately took on a different complexion. Verity with his variations of length and spin made Bradman look very ordinary, and sent down a maiden to him.

PONSFORD MISSED

Ponsford completed his 50 in 80 minutes and then had a life, Wyatt at fine-leg, missing him off Allen at 53. Bradman had now been shut up like an oyster, and Ponsford was doing the majority of scoring. The latter, however, gave another chance to Wyatt at square-leg which the England Captain did not accept.

With four to cover, Bradman hoisted the century on the board, when the innings had lasted 90 minutes. The game was now held up again through a cinema war, each party shining lights into the sun blind of the rival operators. The batsmen were now very quiet, and were playing out time. One hundred and two of the partnership was reached in 90 minutes.

The lunch interval was taken when Australia were 123 for one.

GAME AFTER LUNCH

Brilliant sun shone and the crowd numbered 30,000 when the play was resumed after lunch. Bradman hit to on the boundary Bowes who was bowling from the Pavilion-end, and then square-drove Clark for four in the next over, incidentally completing his half century in 59 minutes. Thirty-six of these runs have come in boundaries.

Shortly after he cocked up a ball dangerously near Allen at square-leg, but went on, in unworried fashion, to celebrate his escape with some very bright cricket. Pulling and driving to rare purpose, he gave an excellent display. Hundred-and-fifty of the Australian innings was passed when the side had been batting 160 minutes. Sixty of these runs have come in fours. Bradman contributing ten of the boundaries. With the score at 151 Ponsford was not out with 75, and Bradman 62.

ANOTHER "LIFE" FOR PONSFORD

Ponsford had another life when Woolley fielding at the solitary slip just touched with the right hand a hard out off Bowes, which went wide. Brave Verity fielded at silly mid-on, for Bowes, against Bradman who was turning the ball to square-leg and quick of footwork, revelled in bumpers. Ponsford despite his plain dislike of fast ones twice straight drove no-balls from Clark to the boundary.

The England attack now began to look a little battered and worn. Bradman twice cracked Allen to the cover boundary. One-hundred and sixty nine runs had now been made for Ponsford-Bradman partnership, the latter contributing 78 of them while Ponsford 96.

CENTURIES BY PONSFORD & BRADMAN

With a single to leg, off Bowes, Ponsford reached his individual century when he had been batting five minutes under three hours. Seven fours are his chief hits, and this is his fifth century against England. Ponsford was still turning his back to Clark's deliveries. He was twice struck on the back, and in the next over, ducked in to a delivery from Allen, the crowd shouting derision.

Bradman remained at 97 for a quarter hour, and then completed his century when he had been at the wicket 15 minutes under three hours. Bradman, playing brilliant cricket, so far hit 15 times to the ropes. Two-hundred of his partnership with Ponsford was completed when it had lasted 170 minutes.

BOWLERS' FUTILE EFFORTS

Surviving the new-ball period, which Clark utilised at 202, both the batsmen, late-cutting gloriously, dug themselves in. The crowd silently watched the futile efforts of the bowlers. With a hook and a crisp square-cut, Bradman hit to the boundary twice, and hoisted 250 on the board, when Australia had been batting three and a half hours.

Ponsford and Bradman then went on to beat the record for the second wicket partnership, by Australia in the Test Matches against England, namely 235 put up by Macartney and Woodfull at Leeds in 1926. Ponsford drove Verity beautifully to on, but then offered a difficult catch to Wyatt at mid-off which, however, was not accepted. Another shot was almost taken by long-armed Woolley low at second slip. With the score at 264 for one, Ponsford had made 117 and Bradman 123.

THIRD CENTURY HOISTED

Bradman now treated Bowes like a club bowler, making eleven off him in one over. Straight-driving him twice, and then turning him to square-leg, he completed 300 of the innings when Australia had been batting five minutes over four hours, thus surpassing the second wicket record for Australia in any Test, namely 274 made by Woodfull and Bradman against South Africa in 1931-32. Bradman completed his 150 off the last ball, bowled before tea. He had then been batting 20 minutes under four hours, and had hit 21 times to the boundary.

GAME AFTER TEA

After tea, the attack was entrusted to Clark and Allen, but the batsmen resumed, as though they had not been interrupted. With a hook and cut off Allen, Bradman sent up 300 of the partnership when it had lasted for four hours. Ponsford then late-cut Clark to the Pavilion rails, and Bradman followed this up, by hooking a short one from Clark to the boundary. Ponsford passed his 150 when he had been batting for 270 minutes.

Australia had made 351 when the innings had lasted ten minutes under five hours, Ponsford being 157 and Bradman 170.

WYATT AS BOWLER

Runs were coming in monotonous regularity, the England captain rang in double change, bringing in Bowes and Verity, but this also was ineffective. Batsmen were still fresh enough to snatch sharply runs in singles. Then to the slow bowler's deeply set off field, Wyatt came on in place of Bowes at 387. This is the first time Wyatt has bowled in the series of Tests.

BRADMAN'S DOUBLE CENTURY

After a series of singles and twos, Bradman suddenly lashed out at Verity, and swipped him for two fours. Ponsford followed this up, by sending Bowes, and Wyatt to the boundary.

Bradman hoisted his double century, when he had been 285 minutes at the wicket and simultaneously established a new record for the highest score made in partnership for any wicket in England versus Australia Tests, beating the record of 388 established at Leeds, last July by Ponsford and himself.

2ND WICKET AT 472

Bradman completed his 200 when his innings had lasted 285 minutes, and simultaneously established a new record for the highest score made in partnership for any wicket in England versus Australia Tests, beating the record of 388 established by Ponsford and himself at Leeds in the Fourth Test of the present series.

Bradman's glorious innings came to end when he was held by Ames off Bowes for 244, the second thus falling at 372, just before the stumps were drawn for the day.

Fall of wickets 1.21, 2/472.

AUSTRALIA FIRST INNINGS

Brown b Clark	10
Ponsford (not out)	205
Bradman c Ames b Bomes	244
McCabe (not out)	1
Extras	15
Total (for 2 wkts.)	475

LOVE-LETTERS GENUINE

Girl Removed By Her Consent, Says Judge

FIVE ACCUSED WIN IN APPEAL

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 18

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. Wickenden, Sessions Judge in the Patnaria Abduction appeal in which Baliram, son of Bhandara Malguzar, Chandrakanta Pandey, Municipal Councillor, Magarsingh, Narayan Singh, and Sheikh Amin were sentenced by the Magistrate of Damoh for abducting forcibly Indubai, a 18-year-old pretty village maiden while she was proceeding to attend the Garhakota fair on March 7, 1933.

The Judge in the course of judgment covering 38 typed sheets of covers observed that the love-letters were genuine and the girl's removal was by her consent and therefore he acquitted the accused under section 366 I.P.C. but maintained their sentenced of six months' rigorous imprisonment was fined Rs. 2,000 of which Rs 1,000 will be awarded to Indubai. The bail application was rejected.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Kedar defended the accused.—United Press

CROSS-CHANNEL SWIM

Austrian Lady's Record

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 18.

Women's record for a Cross-Channel swim has been broken by four minutes by an Austrian lady, Fara Emma Feber. She started from Grisnez at 00/45/. hours, and landed Southnoreland at 15/15 hours. The previous record was held by Miss Gertrude Ederles for 14 hours, 34 minutes.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

Sweden Eliminates Ireland At Stockholm

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 17.

In the Davis Cup, second qualifying round, Sweden beat Ireland by 3 matches to 2.—Reuter.

U. S. TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Miss Jacobs Defeats Miss Ryan In Singles

(Special Cable.)

FOREST HILLS, Aug. 17.

In the Quarter finals of the American Women's Singles Championship, Miss Palfrey beat Miss James (England) 6—3, 3—6, 6—1.

Miss Jacob beat Miss Ryan 6—0 6—1.

Mlle. Andrus beat Baroness Levi 6—1, 6—4.

Miss Babcock beat Miss Stammers 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

The semi-finals of the American Women's Championship will be played on Saturday.

The Town Congress Committee, Meerut, has sent a wire to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru expressing its anxiety for Mrs. Kamala Nehru's health and praying for her speedy recovery.

STRENGTHEN T. U. MOVEMENT

Political Swaraj Must Be Coupled With Economic Swaraj

WALTAIR, Aug. 18.

Mr. B. Giri, Congress Candidate for Assembly is here in connection with the coming elections.

He presided over the Annual General Meeting of B.N.R. Union held yesterday. Addressing the workers he said that unless political Swaraj is coupled with economic Swaraj, there is no happiness and contentment for teeming millions in India.

He explained the Karachi resolutions on fundamental rights to satisfy to some extent the aspirations of the workers. He exhorted them to strengthen trade union movement, the only way to improve the lot of the workers.

After elections of office-bearers the meeting was dissolved.—United Press.

CONGRESS AND COMMUNAL AWARD

Calcutta Support For Working Committee Resolutions

CALCUTTA, August 18.

Twenty-one prominent Congress workers, headed by Dr. Suresh Banerjee, President of Abhoy Ashram have issued a statement, signifying the whole-hearted support to the Congress Working Committee's resolution on the Communal Award and dissenting from the move to organise a separate party on this issue.—United Press.

No C. P. B. Meeting At Wardha To-day

Sudden Postponement, Sequel To Gandhiji's Offer To Kelkar

CALCUTTA, August 18.

The "United Press" has been authorised by the Secretariat of the Congress Parliamentary Board to announce that the meeting of the Board, which was due to be held at Wardha on August 19 has been postponed to a later date in Bombay.

The selection of the Assembly candidates from Assam and Bengal will be made at Calcutta on Monday and Tuesday, August 20 and 21 respectively.

GANDHIJI'S WIRE SEQUEL.

The sudden postponement of the meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board is believed to be due to the situation created by Gandhiji's wire to Mr. N.C. Kelkar intimating that the Congress Parliamentary Board would be prepared to accept as its nominees those candidates who may have conscientious scruples in carrying out the Congress mandate of neutrality in regard to the Communal Award.

Evidently the Parliamentary Board would like to watch the response of Malaviyaji and his supporters to this latest offer by Gandhiji before launching forth election campaign in full swing.—United Press.

POONA RACES CANCELLED

Heavy Rain Causes Disappointment To Sportsmen

The weather forecast on Friday indicated that heavy rain was expected in the Deccan within 36 hours, and Poona must have got the full blast last night. Early on Saturday morning the G.I.P. Railway authorites were informed that the Third Day of the Summer Meeting had been cancelled.

The Stewards of the Western India Turf Club met at 8 a.m and decided that the course was unfit for racing.

Passengers who had booked their seats overnight by the Race Specials were told that they could get a refund on their tickets, or the same would hold good for next Saturday's meeting after endorsement.

Racegoers who repaired to Victoria Terminus as usual, were greatly surprised to hear that the Meeting had been cancelled. Notices were boldly displayed near the Booking Offices informing the public of the news, but late arrivals refused to believe what was told them by their friends until they had read the notice for themselves.

Needless to say most of the Bombay contingent were disappointed because racing is the only diversion in these dull monsoon days.

W. I. T. C. Loses Heavily

The W.I.T.C. are indeed unfortunate about the Poona Season. Owing to hard times they have reduced the number of meetings to twelve. Last year they lost heavily because Poona was in the grip of the Plague epidemic.

This year in spite of the reduction in rates of admission and the betting unit, the attendance has been moderate. On August 4, the opening day of the season, the Turf Club is understood to have incurred a loss of Rs. 25,000, with the result that it is making a cut of 25 per cent in the salaries of the subordinate staff of the W.I.T.C.

Under Rule 14 of the rules of racing, the Third Meeting has been postponed to August 25. The race card published on August 18 will hold good for this meeting, and the Fourth Day of the Poona Summer Meeting will be transferred to Thursday, September 6, 1934.

BOTTLED ONLY AT THE SPRING—JUST AS CREATED BY NATURE

"HUNYADI JANOS"

THE FAMOUS NATURAL APERIENT WATER

A morning dose of this NATURAL aperient clears the system of poisonous accumulations, wards off CONSTIPATION and its attendant evils, and guards against BILIOUSNESS and SICK HEADACHES. It frees the blood of GOUT and RHEUMATISM, banishes pimples and blotches, and secures a clear and healthy complexion. Can be had of leading chemists and stores.

INDISPENSABLE IN THE TROPICS

"The Prototype of all Bitter Waters" (THE LANCET)

"The most popular of all remedial agents for the cure of constipation and plethoric conditions."

("The Hospital," London.)

"Most valuable. I have employed the water with invariably good and prompt success.

Prof. Virchow, M.D.

"Its efficacy and valuable qualities have gained for it a popularity which no rival is ever likely to undermine."

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"Patients declare it an ideal aperient mineral water." Prof. Vennemann of the University of Louvain.

T. P. 24761.

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Hindenburg Nominated Him As Successor

HITLER ON DUAL ROLE

Broadcast Speech On Eve Of The Plebiscite

HAMBURG, August 17.

In a two-hour broadcast speech in view of the Sunday's plebiscite, Hitler justified his combining the Presidency and Chancellorship.

RECKLESS AGITATORS

He said that the Reich without a leader for weeks had offered possibilities, to reckless agitators, to throw the country into confusion. He was quite sure that the plebiscite would endorse his action. He believed that he was destined to cover with further honour the title of the German Chancellor.

ADVENT OF NAZISM

Hitler reviewed his own life, his feelings during and since the war on the lines of treatise on the political philosophy, expatiating in detail the political exigencies which led to the advent of Nazism. German Nation was being exhausted by internal strife, fostered by a foul Parliamentary democracy which did not express the will of people, but its deficiencies—a democracy which would only serve the ambitious and unscrupulous seducers of the people.

There was no connecting link said Hitler, between the Marxists and the Nationalists, and the fight betwen them could end only in a Bolshevic chaos. Hitler's triumph would be known as a turning point in German history. The triupmh would come if the new movement gave body and soul in a fanatical fervour to the task.

He said: "My faith in the triumph is unshakeable, but time was needed and it cannot be measured by a few years. World can live wihout critics, but not without the labourers. When the venerable old man (Hindenburg) asked me to succeed him I did not hesitate, for not one action will I decline the responsibility before he world.

The Reich will never surrender its honour and right of equality and German Government and its people were filled with unqualified desire to contribute their utmost to the preservation of the peace of the world. The Sunday's vote will show the world the dependability of Germany as a State."—Reuter.

GREAT RECEPTION IN HAMBURG

(SPECIAL CABLE)

HAMBURG, Aug. 18.

38,000 Storm Troopers and members of other organisations met Herr Hitler when he arrived by aeroplane to-day.

Hundreds of thousands lined the streets as he made a triumphal entry into the city bedecked with flags.

A further great receptions was accorded when he arrived at the Town Hall, and later toured round the barbour.

His speech is regarded as one of the most dramatic appeals of his life, and elicited a thnuderous applause from the massed audience.

CONFUSES RELIGION AND POLITICS

Mueller's National Synod Considered As Illegal Body

(SPECIAL CABLE)

BERLIN, Aug. 18.

The Council of "Confessional Synod" representing combined Evangelical opposition resolved to call upon all the evangelical pastors firstly not to acknowledge the 'laws" passed by the Reichsbishop Mueller's National Synod, because the latter is an illegal body secondly not to swear the oath of allegiance to Hitler, because he confuses religion, and politics.

WELLINGTON

TO-DAY.

3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SUPERB MUSICAL DRAMA

produced on an exceedingly lavish and extravagant scale!

"NIGHT CLUB QUEEN"

a brilliant, gorgeous and true-to-life representation of

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6 Song Hits 6

which you will hum with rapture—excellent

CABARAT DANCING

Imposing Old Bailey Scenes

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20 years of ups and downs of married life flashed before your eyes!

MARY CLARE
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and an exceptionally strong supporting cast

HOT STEP-DANCING TROUPE

BRITAIN'S MOST BEAUTIFUL CHORUS

Programme inc'udes the latest Universal News Reel.

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YOU WILL HOWL WITH LAUGHTER

AT THE DRAMATIC COMPLICATIONS OF THIS GAY AND GIDDY ROMANCE

"3 ON A HONEYMOON"

A Fox picture with

ZASU PITTS
SALLY EILERS
HENRIETTA CROSMAN

at

ROXY

TO-NIGHT

4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

HERR HITLER.

ARMENIAN REFUGEES RESCUED

Allege They Fled From "Intolerable Oppression" In Soviet Russia

SEOUL (Korea), Aug. 17

Eight Armenian refugees, including one woman were found drifting in the north of Quelpart Island in a Soviet tugboat from Vladivostock. They were rescued by the local authorities.

The refugees alleged that they fled from the "intolerable oppression" in Soviet Russia, but have been held up by engine trouble.—Reuter.

"CATTLE WAR" IN IRISH FREE STATE

Mullingar Isolated For Hours By Crowd Of Angry Farmers

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The "Cattle war" in Irish Free State continues.

Mullingar, centre of the cattle industry, was isolated for hours yesterday by a crowd of angry farmers who felled trees across the roads cut the telegraph and telephone wires to prevent the sales of cattle seized for land annuity payments.

Strong forces of armed constabulary rushed from Dublin and cleared roads but more trees were felled and the roads were blocked again while the cattle were being removed to Dublin in motors.—Reuter.

SHIPPING GOODS OUT OF BOND

Govt. To Check Rapidly Growing Loss Of Customs Revenue

SIMLA, August 18

With a view to checking the rapidly growing loss of Customs Revenue the Government of India have decided to prohibit shipping of goods out of Bond from Bombay to Pondicherry and a notification to this effect will be published at to-morrow's "Gazette of India".

It has been discovered that some enterprising merchants have adopted a plan of landing goods at Bombay and re-shipping them out of Bond to Pondicherry and thence to British India for evading British Indian Customs.

In this way a large quantity of durable silk and other goods have been sent from Pondicherry to Chandernagore and loss of Customs Revenue to the Government of India is estimated at some lakhs yearly.—United Press.

DACOITS JUMP IN TO RIVER

Police Follow Them In Country Boats And Effect Their Arrest

JACOBABAD, Aug. 18—

In the town of Jacobadad as two notorious dacoits were running away after collecting a handsome booty, they were accosted by four armed policemen on the outskirts of the town and were asked to halt when they took to their heels and jumped into a river.

The policemen followed them in a country boat and there was a fight in the waters between the parties. The police opened fire in defenec and disabled them at last effected their arrests.—United Press.

WHAT DO THEY USE?

COMPETITION

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	AND
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES.

1. This is an extremely interesting as well as simple Competition. Each of the Twenty Pictures represents a person doing some work. Most of them are professionals. What you have to do is to find out, from the List of Clues, the proper article generally used by each of these persons.

The Pictures do not give indication of the articles actually used, but they are meant to indicate the vocation of each person. For instance, although the soldier in the illustration No. 12 is not shown to carry a rifle, it is common knowledge that he generally makes use of a rifle. You, therefore, enter No. 14 against No. 12 of the illustration in the Coupon. Similarly fill in the other Clues against the illustrations and send your entries observing the following Rules.—

2. When you have filled in all the numbers, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps——preferably half-anna and one-anna stamps——and post your entries to:——

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
POST BOX NO. 706, BOMBAY.

3. Entries by registered Post, must be sent to our Office-Address: Red House, 140 Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

4. Each cover must bear the name and address of the Competitor stating the Number of entries enclosed.

5. Competitors may submit any number of entries, provided a separate Entrance Fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each Entry. A Competitor, however cannot win more than one Prize in this Competition.

6. Local Competitors may, if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week-days from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

7. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

8. All entries must be received in this Office by the last post on 29TH AUGUST, 1934, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

9. Corrections or mutilations of Entries will disqualify the Competitor.

10. In case of Ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize-money among the Winning Competitors in any manner.

11. All Competitors enter this Competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered in to.

12. This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The Prizes will be announced on the 6th September, 1934.

CLUES

1. FLAG.
2. PEN.
3. THREAD.
4. NAILS.
5. WHISTLE.
6. CUTTER.
7. HOSE.
8. AXE.
9. MEDICINE.
10. WATER.
11. FIRE.
12. PATTERN.
13. BRUSH.
14. RIFLE.
15. ANVIL.
16. MIRROR.
17. SOAP.
18. THERMOMETER.
19. PAINT.
20. CANE.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations	Clues
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Name.....

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Address.....

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Closing Date 29th August

A HISTORY OF HUMAN PROTEST:

Greece And Plato

With Appearance Of Plato's "Republic" New Era Of Reason Dawns On Europe

By "Proscos"

III*

In the 4th century B.C. we see a new Era—the Era of the Triumph of Man's Reason over Ignorance—dawn on Europe with the appearance of Plato's "Republic". For the first time the shackles of tradition—the enemy of all progress—were broken and the latent powers of man, reason and imagination were released.

Though slavery, rebellion, war, massacre and insurrection disfigure the pages of the history of Greek supremacy, the Greeks also gave to mankind the possibility of a world policy.

"Neither drugs nor charms nor burning will touch a deep lying political sore any more than a deep bodily one; but only right and utter change of constitution; and they do but lose their labour who think that by any tricks of law they can get the better of those mischiefs of commerce, and see not that they hew at a hydra."—PLATO.

We have seen the armies of Cyrus conquering Babylon, Assyria and Syria. The march through Mesopotamia and to the East and North was not difficult. Empires rise up suddenly under the battle cry of some warrior and adventurer, and the lust for conquest goads on kings and soldiers to further loot and victories. So the Persian Empire set itself to build an invincible navy to attack the much proclaimed glories of Athens in the West.

The Hellenic tribes had come from the North into the Peninsula of Greece and built their city states. They had destroyed the early Aegian civilisation and built their own instead at Athens, Sparta and Thebes. Greece never became a united nation on account of its geographical condition. It remained a collection of city states which remained political laboratories where man first began to learn his alphabet in political thinking.

As in Assyria, Babylon and Egypt slavery in Greece was born out of conquest. The harshness and cruelty of Greek slavery never rivalled the barbarianism of the later Roman Empire, but slavery remained throughout indispensable to Greek life. The helots of Sparta, who were captives taken during the Missenian war, have left behind a page of woe in the history of mankind. These helots were state slaves bound to the soil and assigned to individual Spartiates to cultivate their kleroi and serve their masters in war. They could neither be sold nor emancipated, but they lived out their miserable lives, as did the feudal vassals centuries later in the dark age of Europe.

CLASS WARFARE.

Classes sprung up amongst the Greeks, and the nobles and commoners taught the world from then the bitter lesson of class war. The Government in most of these city states was a rule of the aristocrat, an oligarchy of the chosen few. In some cases even a single individual came to wield such power, that he became a tyrant, alone controlling the destiny of his city. But in the important cities like Athens a new form of Government developed, the rule of the demos. From the demos comes our present democracy, the remnants of which are being exiled from the face of the earth. In the Greek democratic state, every male had a vote. But this democratic right could not be enjoyed by the major part of the population, as slaves, foreigners and freed men were not entitled to the privileges of citizenship. The democracy of Athens was not unlike Indian democracy under British rule.

The terror of the Persian invaders for once united Athens and Sparta; but with the memorable defeat of the Persian fleet, Athens, Sparta and Thebes once more settled down to their eternal feuds. It is in the midst of this strife that there appeared a small cluster of philosophers who laid the foundation of political thought in the world. Phidias, Myron and Polyclitus, the great master sculptors of Athens, had already built a city of marbles at Athens under the magic wand of that great aristocrat Pericles, when the son of a stone-mason, barefooted and in rags, appeared amongst the small crowd of sophists, to discuss philosophical problems. He gathered around him a band of young men who were later to become the beacon lights of Greek thought.

SOCRATES.

Socrates (469-399 B.C.) was a public sophist who discussed with young men in the street-corners of Athens the philosophical questions of truth, beauty and conduct. He proclaimed Reason to be the sole guide of man in the thick cobweb of life, and held that knowledge was not different from virtue. He pointed out to the young men around him the selfishness and corruption of the political life of Athens, and impressed upon them the utter need of a pure public life. Amongst his desciples were Xenophon the historian, Isocrates the teacher and philosopher, and Plato the father of political throught in the world. Socrates had a tragic end. Some of his desciples were not able to enthrone Reason as the sole master of their lives and lacking the control of tradition and religion, they gave themselves up to the temptations of flesh. Thus through the machination of some of his enemies, Socrates was condemned to end his life with a phial of poison for the grave crime of corrupting the youth of Athens.

Plato (428-341 B.C.) was born when Athens and Sparta were engaged in a disastrous war which resulted in complete social chaos. He was the son of a rich Athenian, and received a good education. For eight years he lived with Socrates who laid the foundation of his political thought. Athens fell at the hands of Sparta, and the cruel reign of the Thirty Tyrants followed. Athens then rose up again and restored democracy to condemn Socrates to death. Saddened by the fate of his master, Plato left Greece and travelled through Cyrene, Italy, Sicily and Rome. In his wanderings he learnt of the hollowness of the ruling classes, and the bancruptcy of wisdom and mercy in those who passed their lives in debauchery and vain luxury. The unscrupulous methods adopted by them to obtain power shocked his moral conscience. He refused point blank to serve as an adviser to the Minister Dion under Dionussius II of Sicily. He returned to Athens but the murder of Socrates had cut into his soul, the rule of the tyrants and the corruptions of democracy had shattered his faith in the political life of Athens. The moral bankruptcy of Rome had brought home to him the villainy of the wealthy and the powerful. The four year struggle between the reactionaries and the democrats finally convinced him that new political institutions were needed, and that "individual must be subordinated to the State" under any case.

A NEW ERA.

In Plato's "Repulic" appears a new way of thinking. For the first time the shackles of tradition —that enemy of all progress—were broken. The latest powers of man's reason and imagination were released.

to direct, plan and control the future. Man's acts and institutions were no longer to be bound to the past, but Reason was to begin a new era of planned development.

The Republic is a City state with a small population, where everyone has what he needs and few are wealthy. The people lead a simple life, work, eat and enjoy the true beauty of life. The society is divided into three classes, the artisans, the warriors, and the administrators. All groups are equally important limbs of the body politic, but the last is the most important and is specially trained for its work.

Education included music and gymnastics to develop a sense of beauty, harmony and proportion. In the beginning children are told stories which breathe truth, strength and self-control. The "outward beauty of form" is developed side by side with the "moral beauty of the soul." The method of training is such that lessons are imparted "in a playful manner, without any air of constraint, and the further object of discerning more readily the natural bent of the respective characters." The warriors leave their education to join the ranks at twenty. The rest learn mathematics and sociology. Political positions are distributed at the age of thirty. The brightest scholars learn till thirty-five and then take an active part in the government of the city.

The administrators are selected to rule after fifty. They "should be quick at learning, lofty-minded and graceful, friend and brother of justice." Private property is denied to the rulers. They have wives in common, and their children belong to the State. They live a sort of mess life, and the use of gold and silver is forbidden to them.

The object of the Republic is "not to make any one class preeminently happy, but to make the whole State as happy as it can be made." Woman enjoys complete liberty, she receives the same education, and shares all the duties and responsibilities of the State.

Plato's ideas of justice were based upon his three class system. "Adherence to their own business on the part of the indutrious, the military and the guardian classes, each of these doing its own work in the state is justice, and will render the state just." However, the transfer of the individual from one class to another is not prohibited.

Plato does not seem to advocate a violent revolution to overthrow existing institutions. He depends upon a philosopher king to bring about the millenium. But he is not an advocate of compromise and "wants a right and utter change of constitution."

IDEAS ON WAR.

An important contribution of Plato was his ideas on war in a dialogue between Socrates and his desciples, a question is asked." Must we not then encroach upon the neighbouring country, if we want to have sufficient for plough and pasture, and they in like manner upon us, if they likewise suffer themselves to accumulate wealth to infinity, going beyond the boundaries of necessaries?" The reply comes: "We say nothing, whether war does any evil or any good, but this much only, that we have found the origin of war, from which most especially arise the greatest mischiefs to states, both private and public."

Plato dreamt of a government by experts. His artisans and warriors had no part in ruling their destinies. His Republic was a mere Utopia, perhaps possible in a city state, but in no way suitable to us where the whole world is linked with economic chains. But his political philosophy was unique and original, and much of what he said lives to this day.

Plato was followed by Aristotle, the father of scientific thought and a great realist. In the pay of Phillip of Macedon, he approved of monarchy, slavery and the subjugation of women.

In a manner Nationalism of the Fascist type appears with Demosthenes, the demogogue and champion of the Athenian cause. He aroused Athens to oppose the foreigner, Phillip of Macedon, and died for his cause by taking poison when surrounded by his enemies. Phillip won, and cemented his triumph with the massacre at Theban. Then followed the Empire greed of Alexander. Tutored by Aristotle, without the wisdom of Plato, without the strength of phillip and under the influence of an unscrupulous mother, he laid waste many lands, and for six years wandered in an unplanned, wild goose chase to the East. He returned to witness a broken army, a rebellion in Macedon, and a shattered empire.

CONTRIBUTION OF GREECE.

The Greek Empire was dead. But Greece began a new era in the world. She left behind a great culture, she gave to the world. She left behind a great world a history, a philosophy and much knowledge. Plato will remain the first landmark in political thought. Aristotle and Herodotus laid the foundation of science. For the first time an attempt is made for the classification and mastery of facts. But above all these the Greeks gave to mankind the possibility of a world policy. Had there been a wiser man than Alexander who could have consolidated his Empire, rather than attempt fresh conquests, the history of the world would have been different. The few centuries of Greek supremacy were not a period of protest, though slavery, rebellion, war, massacre and insurrection darkened the land, but this was a period of the triumph of Man's Reason over Ignorance.

* The two previous articles on the subject appeared in our issues of 5th and 12th August.

WAR

(From a painting in the Dresden Gallery, by Arnold Boecklin, the German Artist. 1827-1901).

TWENTY YEARS AFTER

EUROPE TWENTY YEARS AFTER SERAJEVO.
(From a Cartoon by Fitzpatrick in "The St. Louis Post Dispatch").

A PHILOSOPHER PRINCE OF INDIA

Life Sketch Of Raja Saheb Of Bajang (Nepal)

(By Adi K. Sett, F.R.G.S., F.R.S.A.)

It has been my privilege to enjoy an intimate friendship with the Raja Saheb of Bajang for the last seven years. I have always found him to be a sincere friend, a noble gentleman and a profound philosoper and thinker.

Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh was born on the 22nd August 1877 at Bajang, a feudatory state in Western Nepal. The impressions, created in his childhood and youth, by the grandeur and vastness of mountains, the white shadows of eternal snows and the spiritual silences of his natural surroundings, were deep and imperishable. The mystic beauty of his Himalayan State made the young Prince ponder over the deeper things of life.

Prince Jai Prithvi Singh was educated and trained by Nepalese tutors at Khatmandu, that mysterious capital of Nepal and later was sent to the Darbar School, an institute for the nobility. The prince passed his entrance examination in the University of Calcutta in 1896.

At the stage of seventeen the Prince was married to Khagaraja Debijeswari Devi, daughter of Maharaja Chandra Shamshere Jung, the late prime minister of Nepal. The marriage was one of great importance as it united two old and royal families; the Prince is the grandson, through his mother, of Sir Jung Bahadur, the famous founder of the Rana dynasty of Nepal.

In 1908, Prince Jai Prithvi Singh left with his father-in-law for Europe; it was their official visit to the Court of King Edward. The duration of this trip was only three months. The Nepalese are very orthodox and conservative and so a special steamer was chartered for this foreign tour and an army of their own servants attended the royal party. Malta, parts of Italy and Paris were visited.

ABDICATION AFTER 27 YEARS' RULE.

At the desire of Maharaja Bir Shamshere, the then Prime Minister, Prince Jai Prithvi's father was deposed and the Prince himself was installed on the gadi of Bajang with pomp and pageant, at the early age of eleven. Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur was on the throne of Bajang for twenty-seven years. In 1915, he requested his father-in-law, the Prime Minister, who is always the most powerful personage in Nepal, to reinstall his father on the gadi. I doubt whether any modern young prince in India or, for that matter, anywhere else in the world, would have done the same? His father died in 1926, but by this time Raja Jai Prithvi Singh had completely immersed himself in social and philosophical activities and so declined to reascend the gadi and resigned the right of rulership in favour of his younger brother, Devi Jung Bahadur Singh. Raja Jai Prithvi wished to be entirely free from all royal conventions and duties in order to pursue his deeper studies in the field of philosophy and religion and live a life of quiet and simplicity. The Raja Saheb prefers the ochre of the yogi to the purple of a Prince; he would rather hold in his hands the humble staff of the pilgrim than the sceptre of a king. And so the princedom of Bajang, with a population of over thirty thousand people, passed out of the hands of this philosopher-prince. There are several reasons why the young prince abdicated the throne so willingly in 1915, but the foremost of them was the love he bore his old father, whom he wished to make happy.

HUMANISTIC ACTIVITIES.

Influenzes, that have led the Raja towards philosophy and religion, were mostly inborn. From his very childhood, he showed an aptitude towards religious studies and discussed metaphysical questions with learned sages. Moreover, he has always had a tremendous attraction towards ancient Hindu Scriptures such as the Gita and the Upanishads. During and after the Great War, his religious reflections took a definite shape. In one of his addresses he says how more than a hundred thousand of Gurkhas went to the Front and how hordes of them bravely gave their lives in the conflict of powerful nations. "I was moved not only because thousands of the brave men of my own country lost their lives, but also because of the slaughter of so many millions of human beings of all countries. I questioned myself as to the reason that prompted man to fight with man. Somebody suggested that fighting was in human nature itself. I could not accept this answer. Human nature, it occurred to me, must be distinct from animal nature. An animal, not being endowed with the higher form of reason and discrimination, is short-sighted and self-centred." The outcome of such deliberations has been a large work entitled "Humanism," and published soon after the termination of the War.

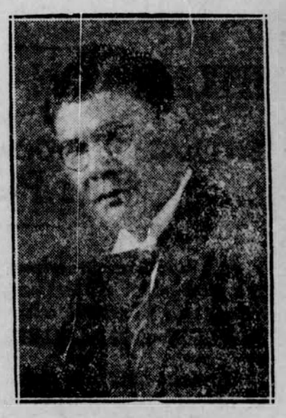
Prior to this the Raja contributed his literary efforts in a large measure towards the enrichment of his own literature. From 1899 to 1902 he translated several important classics, such as Bacon's Essays into Nepalese. In appreciation of this work, he was entrusted with the task of translating English military books into his mother tongue. When his father-in-law became the Prime Minister, the Raja was sent to Calcutta as the Government Envoy, from 1903-05. After his return, he was appointed a member of the Chief Court of Justice.

The Raja left Nepal in 1915 for reasons of ill-health and from 1917, for four years he stayed at Naini Tal, having bought a property there. In 1921 he visited Bangalore for the first time and found the climate to be ideal which prompted him to settle down there. The next year the Raja Saheb built for himself a beautiful palace there and from then onwards devoted himself to serious studies in philosophy and comparative religions. Here also he started upon his book, "Humanism" which was completed after five years.

DRAMATIC DISAPPEARANCE.

In January 1927 the Raja keenly cherished a desire to visit America to start the Humanistic Club in that country and to return to India via Europe, opening branches of this noble movementall over the Continent. The members of his family, being very orthodox, were most averse to his departure and so the Raja was forced to make an unceremonious exit from the Maharaja's (his father-in-law's) Camp at Calcutta. He arrived in Bombay, but through the powerful influence of the Maharaja, the Government of India did not grant him a passport. His plans were entirely frustrated. For a few days the Raja's whereabouts were unknown and the Indian papers were full of his ahd matic dash from Calcutta, which created a tremendous sensation. The Raja, however, did not lose hope. He returned to Bangalore and started the Humanistic Club there, as also a monthly journal, "The Humanist." This club of noble ideals was started to bring together peoples of all nationalities and religions on the understanding of human oneness. In an interview, granted to a journalist during his many and varied travels, the Raja briefly defined Humanism as "that principle which every man, as distinct from animal, ought to follow, not as a religion but as a man's duty."

In March 1929 the Raja Saheb left for Europe to spread his message of peace and goodwill in the west. He addressed crowded meetings throughout the Continent and started branches of the Humanistic Club at many European centres. The entire lecturing tour was extended to over six months. In his message to the Soviet people, the Raja Saheb said that his designation of Raja was a thing of the past and that he was not even as hirc as people imagined. "I am steadily working my way to poverty by spending what little I have on my mission of peace and goodwill."



Raja JAI PRITHVI SINGH Bahadur of Bajang (Nepal).

Last year the Raja left his H. Q. at Bangalore on a world tour. After travelling extensively on the Continent, including Russia and Scandinavia, he finally reached America, for which country he specially set out, as he was invited there by the World Fellowship of Faiths (held as a second Parliament of Religions). The W. F. F. met "to unite the inspiration of all Faiths upon the solution of man's present problems." It was sponsored by Mr. Herbert Hoover, the former President, Miss Jane Addams, the Nobel Prize Winner for peace, Bishop McConnel and other notabilities of America. The Convention was opened on the 27th August by H. H. the Geekwar of Baroda. There were 60 sessions and 157 delegates, representing nearly all of the World's Faiths and Religions.

WORLD FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS.

The Raja Saheb delivered 6 addresses at the Convention, during which he said: "This new and greater Parliament of Religions turns away from the mere comparison of religions and challenges all the representatives of all faiths to manifest the power and vision of their religions by showing that they can really help to lift the burdens which oppress the World. Such an undertaking is absolutely new in world history." All the Raja's lectures were well received by the huge concourse of people gathered for this Parliament of Religions. The organizers of the Convention declared that the Raja's addresses constituted a "fundamental complete and convincing application of the basic purpose of the World Fellowship of Faiths." And it was chiefly due to the initiative and leadership of the Raja Saheb that the W. F. F. was constituted as a permanent body, to carry out the ideals for which it stood, with branches all over the World. A permanent International Committee was formed with H. H. of Baroda as the President. Sir Francis Younghusband and the Raja Saheb, among others, were elected members of the International Committee. The Raja is the chairman of the Indian National Committee. He was also delegated to carry out the mission to the Far East on his way back to India. He consented to merge the activities of his Humanistic Club with those of the W. F. F. in order to concentrate all his attention on the development of the latter, of which there is great scope and greater need in this land of many races, castes and creeds.

On his way back to India, the Raja toured throughout Japan and China. To the Women's University of Japan he said: "It is my belief that peace and unity, those great ideals of the human race, if they should become a reality, will be more as a result of the passive, constructive and noble spirit of women than of men."

In China also, the Raja addressed crowded meetings at the various cities of importance which he visited. Marshal Chang Kai Shek, in appreciation of the Raja Saheb's peace mission to China, presented him with a cloisonne tripod of exquisite Chinese workmanship and of great value.

The Raja returned to India last January and since then has been concentrating all his energy and resources on the organization and foundation of the W. F. F. in this country. As a result of his efforts, the National Centre was opened in this city in April when an imposing group of religious representatives gathered together to participate in the inaugural ceremony. In this great task of the initiative work for the Fellowship, the Raja is capably assisted by his cultured young secretary, Mr. M. Rama Murti.

In order to launch out the W. F. F. on a firm footing, the Raja Saheb has, for the present, made Bombay his home as the H. Q. of the W. F. F. will be in this city. He leads a very simple life and lives very quietly, reading religious works and studying philosophy. He sincerely hopes that through peace and goodwill we shall be able to bring about international understanding and happiness. The Raja Saheb is looking towards and working for that dawn, beautifully tinted in gold and rose which will bring with it light and a lasting cessation of all human strife. And as a genuine pilgrim of peace, he is steadily walking towards the horizon from where the sun of Shanti shall rise and shine on this benighted world.

A HOLIDAY IN SPAIN

The Magic Of The Alhambra

(By SHEIKH IFTEKAR RASOOL).

It was a glorious evening in the beginning of October, 1926, when I found myself steaming out of the Bay of Gibraltar on my way to Malaga, where I was going to stay a little while for reasons of health, which I was not keeping good in those days. Nothing could exceed the beauty of the night. There was not a ripple on the sea; and as the steamer dashed along, the water around sparkled with phosphorescent light, and millions of fireflies seemed to be dancing amid the white foam, which rose about us. There was no moon; but the stars were shining with the most intense brilliancy, standing out in the deep dark sky, and shedding so clear a light that we could distinguish the grand outline not only of the rock itself, but of the range of lofty mountains stretching far away towards Tarifa, and marking on our left the long line of the Spanish coast, whose soil we were about to visit for the first time.

No one can reach Spain without feelings of the deepest interest, different, indeed, from those which animate the traveller on first seeing the more classic shores of Italy, but still of a character which awakens many a stirring and cherished recollection.

The dream of the past, first dispelled by the sight of the tall chimneys of the Heredias Iron Works, were thoroughly banished, when we cast anchor in the port; and we landed in no very romantic mood, amid the whirl and confusion of Custom House officers, examining the luggage of porters, seizing it in every direction and of importunate people from the different hotels, each recommending his own with all the energy and vehement gesticulations generally displayed on such occasions by the excitable inhabitant of the South.

We walked up to the hotel on the Alameda, now the great resort of all the English, and certainly it is far superior to the general class of Spanish hotels, although wanting a great deal to make it equal to similar establishments in other continental countries.

The Alameda is a fine long promenade; with four rows of acacias forming three avenues, the centre and broadest of all being reserved for pedestrians. Had it been along the seashore like the Chiaja at Naples, it would be beautiful; but as it is, the effect is quite destroyed from its being shut in from the sea and enclosed by two rows of houses. At times, the dust there is quite intolerable; but nevertheless, it is the only promenade Malaga possesses, and as such, is the place where all the world walk up and down, to see and be seen. There is a very pretty marble fountain at one end; but the absence of shade—for acacias are not of much utility in affording shelter from the sun—and the want of flowers, which abound in the Alamedas of other towns, render it very commonplace.

THE MANTILLA.

The most striking novelty on first landing in Spain is the mantilla, or black veil, which is generally worn, although here and there bonnets are creeping in, and Spanish women are sacrificing the only becoming peculiarity they have left in order to imitate the fashions of their neighbours. The men have likewise abandoned the cloak, and now appear in paletots and every variety of foreign invention; nor have they either gained by their sacrifices at the altar of French fashion. There are some very pretty faces and very characteristic of the Spanish countenance. They are generally very dark, and almost all have that peculiar projecting brow, which gives to the face quite a character of its own.

The women have a universal custom of putting fresh flowers in their hair. In short, in many ways, Spaniards are losing those peculiarities which have invested their land with a certain poetical charm, and are adopting many of the trivial commonplaces of other countries, which, to a passing observer, may seem to indicate an advancement in civilization; but alas! they make but little progress in those more sterling and intellectual qualities, and those industrial pursuits, which would enable Spain once more to assume that place which the natural advantages of her soil and position would qualify her to hold among the nations of the present-day.

Before leaving Malaga, where we stayed for about a week, we made an excursion to Alhaurin, a village beautifully situated in the mountains to the west, about four leagues distant. We went on horseback—the only pleasant mode of travelling where the roads are so intolerable. The piers, covered with creepers, are in a state of most picturesque decay. On emerging from the valley, the road crosses over bleak, high ground, covered with the low fan palm. This plant, which grows to such perfection on the Rock of Gibraltar, is rather stunted here; it is, however, converted to some use, the root of it is eaten as an esculent by the peasantry. Descending a hill, you arrive at Alhaurin situated on a slope, with a magnificent valley below it, reposing in a perfect amphitheatre of mountains. It is quite a scene of enchantment; and shows what wonders cultivation can effect in this favoured land wherever water is abundant.

ONE CONTINUAL GARDEN.

The entire valley is one continual garden, and the prevalence of shade, and constant supply of water, which gushes noisily and sparkling through a thousand channels, facilitates the production of every species of fruit. Oranges, lemons, cherries, strawberries, grapes and mulberries, flourish equally well, and enable the inhabitants to provide for the markets of Malaga. The village itself is remarkably clean, and the houses within doors are in keeping with their external appearance. Just above the town is naciemiento, or spring, whence the water flows as clear as crystal from the base of the wall of rocks, which runs along for half a league, cutting the arid slope of the Sierra. We watched the effect of the setting sun as it left peak after peak in shadow, until its rays lingered on the loftiest point of all, casting a roseate hue on the glittering snow, and showing well the immense height of the Sierra.

The time having now arrived for leaving Malaga, I along with a few other travellers determined on riding to Granada, instead of taking the diligence, which goes through Loja, performing the journey in about eighteen hours. Our road lay along the coast the whole way; now stretching along the sandy shores, now rounding some jutting bluff, its atalaya, or old Moorish watch-tower perched, crumbling and weather-beaten on the summit. To the right, the blue waters of the Mediterranean lay extended to the horizon, and on the left rose the low chain, which runs between Malaga and Velez, covered with vines, while the intermediate plain was one carpet of flowers of every hue.

THE ALHAMBRA.

The Alhambra! The palace-fortress of the Moors! There is a magic in the name which fills the imagination with the memories of the past. Poets have sung of it; painters have transferred its every stone to their canvas; travellers have described it in the most glowing language, and yet, there are few who could feel disappointed on seeing it—few, at least, of those who are really capable of appreciating the Beautiful in Nature and in Art.

Exquisite as is the interior of the Moorish portion, the exterior seems to me to have even greater charms. Its crimson towers, crowning the heights, assume an ever-varying outline, according to the direction from which they are viewed. The most perfect view is to be obtained from a small esplanade in front of the church of San Nicholos, on the opposite hill of the Albaycin.

Alhambra owes its name to the famous Mohammad Ibn-ul-Ahmar who was one of the greatest of the Mohammadan sovereigns. His valour in the field, his wisdom in council, his taste in the encouraging of Art, his energy and merciful disposition, won for him even the admiration of his foes. His peaceful hours were occupied in its erection; and the Torre de la Vela, the towers of the Alcazaba, or the fortress portion, and the splendid Hall of the Ambassadors in the Towers of Comares, with its court of Myrtles, attest his magnificence.

To give a minute account of the Alhambra, which has been so often and so eloquently described, seems worse than a twice-told tale. The poetic fancy, and oriental imagery of Washington Irving have rendered it familiar to the majority of readers; and yet it is not possible, in writing of Granada, to omit some description of what constitutes its most striking feature and principal attraction.

BY MOONLIGHT.

Beautiful at all hours of the day, it is still more lovely when seen by moonlight. When all is still and silent, when no sound disturbs the almost overpowering tranquillity of the scene, the imagination may indulge its fancies unrestrained, and people these courts once more with their former inmates. When the bright moonlight glances on the fairy columns, the ravages of time, the barbarous alterations—all merge in the deep dark shadows which conceal the sad realities that dispel the visions of the past. Nothing is seen but the beautiful outline of the whole, appearing rather the work of genii than of men, and looking as if the slightest breath would make it vanish. This is the time, when memory unbidden recalls the old ballads, and conjures up visions of the actors and the scenes of Moorish story.

WHERE WOMEN ARE NOT BAR-RED

Three Crack Hurdlers of the South African Women's Athletic Team, shown hurdling the bar at the Paddington Recreation Ground during their training for the British Empire Athletic Games. They are the Misses M. Clark, B. Burke, and E. Crockatt. Of these, Miss Clark won the Women's 80 yards Hurdles Championship, her time being 11 4/5 seconds, which is a British record.

Private: "If I told you you were an ass, what would you do, sir?"

Officer: "I would put you under arrest."

Private: "But if I only thought it?"

China Since Ice Age

Wonderful 4000 Years Old Pottery, So Thin, Polished And Painted That Only A Race Of Artists Could Have Produced It

Reviewing "Children of the Yellow Earth." (By J. Gunnar Anderson. Kegan Paul. Mr Malcolm Burr writes as follows in the "News-Chronicle."—

When Europe was in the throes of the Great Ice Age, north-eastern Asia was inflicted with a climate very different, but probably just as unpleasant.

It was a period of savage dry, bleak and wind-swept. The accumulations of the dust of those ages have been deposited all over Northern China like a blanket—the Yellow mouth, which gives a title and a motive to this remarkable book.

Huang Ti'n and Huang Ho, the Yellow Earth and the Yellow River, between them have marked North China's destiny and made her men what they are. Drought and dust, then floods, the great rivers laden with the yellow earth in suspension, terrible, often devastating.

The rains have cut deep ravines in that soft earth, that in some regions occupy more than ten per cent. of the whole area, a cruel loss to a poor, agricultural population, for they are too steep and narrow to be worked.

FROM THE STONE AGE.

In and around this country Dr. Anderson, who went out originally to advice the Chinese Government on collieries, with his associates has thrown a beam of light on three remote epochs of China's history and taught us that here we have a civilisation that has grown up on the spot from the days of the Stone Age.

The discovery of Pekin Man, one of the earliest known human relics, caused a stir throughout the world, justifying the auhor's prophecy based upon some chips of quartz. That savage, skulking in his cave with a few rude tools, was one of the pioneers of humanity.

He lived there, how long ago shall we say? A million years? Perhaps, but he was part of Nature, by no means yet lording it over the earth.

Then, many ages later, in Mongolia was found a big step forward in a strong and purposeful race of man. If a big-game hunter from Africa could see these savannahs he would feel at home, and every man a colleague, for at that period all men were "professional biggame hunters."

A RACE OF ARTISTS.

Then much later, only about 4,000 years ago, the curtain is lifted again and we see a cultivated population of proto-Chinese, not yet knowing metals, but with pottery so thin, fragile, polished and painted that only a race of artists could have produced. The climate was milder and wetter then, for they cultivated rice, which will not grow in Northern China to-day. This culture, called that of Yang Shao, merged into historic China about the year 1500 B.C.

All this wonderful story the author tells us in simple, enthusiastic language. He invites us to share his joy in discovery and is lavish with photographs and sketches.

He takes us further still, for he shows us wonderful burial urns with elaborate ornamentation, and he gives us a glimpse of the spiritual life of those far-distant men. They looked upon death as a gateway into another, mysterious, life and every sign, every colour on those urns is fraught with myserious meaning.

The author traces the ideas of man of the Stone Age down to living custom. And he tells us of the mystery of the cowrie, that little shell of the Indian seas that has gripped the esteem of mankind from the graves of Cro Magnon at the dawn of humanity, throughout Asia, Europe and Africa.

The ancient Mongolian pioneers who, in the late Stone Age, crossed the Behring Straits and populated America, must have taken it with them, for this Indian shell has been found in graves in Tennessee. It became universal, for it is a symbol of the deepest instinct in the human breast.

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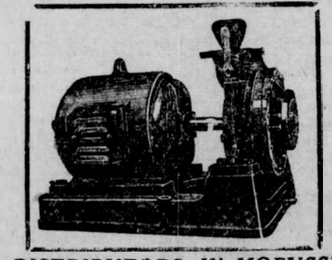
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K.N. SUBBA RAYA,
Retired Deputy Director OF L. R. & A.
and Registrar of
Co-operative Societies,
Mercara, (Coorg).
January 12th, 1932.
Sir,
Please send to the address given above by return Mail per V.P.P. two bottles of 32 pills each of your invaluable Asugary. I have used them and found them so useful.
Yours faithfully,
K. N. Subba Raya

A Page About Books And Their Writers

Man Is What He Eats

DIETETICS; FOOD AND RACE.—Reprinted from the journal of the University of Bombay, Vol. II. Part II., by Prof. D. D. Kanga, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

The above pamphlet, with an interesting introduction by Major-General Sir R. McCarrison, Director, Nutritional Research, Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, in the short space of 28 pages, lays bare one of the vital problems affecting the future of the Indian Race, namely, the low vitality of the average Indian resulting from non-nutritious foods.

It is, indeed, too much to expect that the Indian nation, dragged, as it is, deeper and deeper into the mire of poverty and bondage—political and economic—will, in present conditions, endeavour to put forth the effort necessary to plan anything—not to say food—were it even for self-preservation. Such has been the effect of the blight of despondency that has descended on Indian like a pall, paralysing even the will to exist.

The ordinary Indian casts only despairing looks at the stars and cannot understand why he is sinking lower and lower into worthlessness. With the deepening of the depression that has become unsupportable after the liquidation of the results of long years of unremitting toil and orthodox economy, lectures about the necessity for overhauling the food menu can only come to him with a painful shock. The will to reform, to change, and to experiment, is more a concomitant of hope and optimism than of a recognition of the defects of the present system.

The Indian shrugs his shoulders and passes along with nothing to cheer his downward path. Any lecturing to him about his wasteful ways, of ruinously expensive marriages, of funeral charges, all of which he knows are continously plucking the feathers in both his wings only acts as an irritant on his bruised feelings just as the red rag acts on the enraged bull. The same feeling comes to him when you tell him that his food is all wrong, is costly, and saps him of even the modicum of strength and vitality he now possesses.

The arguments of the author that the Indian diet is unbalanced, of low nutritious value, costly, and of a nature that opens the flood-gates to disease, are unanswerable. Nor can the argument that the change in the diet means no increased expense be questioned. These are all true; indeed, only too true. But is there the will to carry out such a revolution in the diet world? Can the swich over to production of different food articles, say the "soya bean" and other things, whatever the food value of those things, be easily done? If the State takes this matter into its hands and forces the hands of the intensely conservative people like the good doctor who forces the obstinate patient to get rid of his ailments by taking in bitter salts, here is every hope to a move on to something.

SIR MCCARRISON'S RESEARCHES.

General Sir McCarrison, in the introduction to the pamphlet, summarises the tragic position of the Indian admirably. "My researches have led me to the conclusion that the diet of the millions of the Indian people is not such as can maintain physical efficiency and health. They are condemned from their mothers' wombs to a subnormal or diseased existence as certainly as is the engine of the test motor-car when not provided with efficient lubrication or when supplied with an improper fuel."

The author of the pamphlet, Prof. D. D. Kanga, says that Sir McCarrison's researches proved that food more than climate plays the most vital part in influencing the health and growth of the body and provides the real resistant to disease and epidemics that sweep off at one fell swoop more people in an year than the great war had done in those four years.

The German proverb that "man is what he eats" was proved by the series of brilliant experiments performed with rats, at the Coonoor laboratory by McGarrison by varying only the food factor and keeping climate and other sanitary conditions same. The results obtained on application of various types of foods, as the Sikh, the Pathan, Bengalee, and Madrasis groupings, on rats showed conclusively that the rats fed on the Sikh diet showed 60 per cent. increase in weight, while the Madrassi diet showed the disastrously low figure of 18 per cent. increase, during the same period of 60 days. The order of nutritious values were Sikh, Pathan, Mahratta, Gurkha, Kanarese, Bengali, and Madrassi, the last being "the tail end of the whole group."

The food value of materials were examined as to the protein, cereal grain, fat, vitamin and mineral contents of the various articles. The appendices furnished at the end of the book, show tables of articles and their composition. There is a special section dealing with the article, "soya bean" and its food value, and suggesting how to make the public use soya bean as food and how to popularise the cultivation of this important cereal.

Regarding the disease-resisting capacity of various foodstuffs, the experiments showed that underfeeding or malnutrition were the root cause of disease. Another important deduction was the curious fact that the rats fed on the Sikh diet had soft coats and were tractable while those fed on the poorer European diet were "stunted in growth, had rough coats, a nervous disposition and suffered from diseases of various kinds." These experiments showed that "change of national diets may change national characteristics in future."

LOWER LABOUR EFFICIENCY.

"As we pass from the North West regions of the Punjab down the Gangetic plain to the coast of Bengal, there is a gradual fall in stature, body-weight, stamina, and efficiency of the people." This evidence of McCarrison before the Royal Labour Commission in 1931 seems to be borne out by the experiments and by the statistics of labour-efficiency which Prof. Kanga provides us in the pamphlet.

Prof. Kanga says that while the textile production per man in America was 250.9 India, showed only 81.6; and per man per hour for India was only about 45 per cent. of the American. While 43 in America operated 1,000 looms, 125 men were required in India to tend the same number. The statement, "40 spindles per operative would appear as a drop in the ocean before America's 896—to 1,200 spindles per operative," appearing in the evidence of the Ahmedabad Mill-owners' Association before the Tariff Board in 1926 appear to be only too true.

Industries may find it instructive to ponder over Prof. Kanga's remarks in the pamphlet. While the coal-raising capacity in Bengal was 80 tons, England showed the comparatively high figure of 300 tons; and Germany showed 243. "The physical conditions were all in favour of the Bengali; but the result is an outturn barely 27 per cent. of that of the European."

The scientific examination of the contents and composition of food is also of interest to students of chemistry and of science. There is a valuable chart provided, emphasising the important functions of air and sun-light on life.

The principal defects in the Indian diet, says Prof. Kanga, are too little proteins, animal fat, and an excess of carbohydrates. "The best way to make up for the deficiency is to use plenty of milk and milk products, and green leafy vegetables and fruits." The food value of unpolished rice, as compared to that of the polished, deserves careful notice. The experiment is about the origin of diseases through food are also of biological and medical importance.

"To become a strong and virile nation," it is the duty of Government, Municipalities and educational and other public bodies and of the industrial and community leaders "to see that no boy or girl leaves the school without. . . an adequate knowledge of the important subjects of dietetics, and that no sections of the public is without cheap and scientific dietaries suitable to its taste, purse and needs," concludes the author.

V. G. S.

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"INDIAN CULTURE"

The Indian Research Institute, which was launched into existence in Calcutta two years ago to propagate ancient Indian culture by researches into the vast literary and archaeological storehouse of India and publication of valuable works of the past, and which made a very creditable beginning last year by undertaking the publication of a critical edition of the Rig Veda Samhita, has just issued the inaugural number of a new journal entitled "Indian Culture", which will be the organ of the Institute. It is proposed to issue this journal in quarterly parts, in July, October, January and April respectively. The editorial board consists of such eminent scholars as Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar, M.A., Ph.D., Dr. Veni Madhab Barua, M.A., D.Litt. and Dr. Bimala Churn Law, M.A., B.L., Ph.D., each of whom is the author of more than half a dozen works which have contributed materially to our knowledge of ancient Indian civilization.

The contents of the present (July) issue of the journal show the varied and important character of the subjects treated therein. Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, in a "Foreword" describes the aims and objects of the Indian Research Institute and its journal. Sir Brajendranath Seal, the doyen of Bengalee scholars, gives a few "Chips from an Indian Workshop", dealing with the coming world order and the problem of war, offering some possible solutions of his own. Dr. Bhandarkar contributes some "Notes on Ancient History of India", while Dr. S. K. De writes on "Some Bengali Vaishnava Works in Sanskrit". Dr. R. C. Majumdar contributes, an illuminating, article on "Indo-Javanese Literature". Dr. C. L. Fabri reviews the latest attempts to solve the still baffling secret of the Indus Script, while Dr. B. C. Law writes on "The Vangas". Amon other contributions of note are "A New Brahman Dynasty" by Mr. J. C. Ghosh, "Is Sankhya Non-Vedic?" by Dr. S. N. Dasgupta, "Banner of the Jinas and its Use" by Mr. K. P. Jain, "The Origin of the Hindu Temple" by Dr. P. K. Acharya, and "The Date of Zoroaster" by Dr. A. B. Keith. A number of new and interesting points are raised by various writers in the "Miscellaneous" section of the journal. There are also reviews of recent publications.

A journal of such a scholarly character as this is bound to take a front rank in the none too prolific field of cultural publications of this country, contributing substantially to a more lively understanding and sympathetic appreciation of India's past achievements in the sphere of thought and culture by the world at large than hitherto. The journal is issued from the office of the Indian Research Institute, 55 Upper Circular Road, Calcutta, the annual subscription being kept at Rs. 6 including postage.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Mother America, by Dr. Sudhindra Bose (M. S. Bhatt, Raopura, Baroda).

Guide to Life Assurance, by J. C. Maitra (Insurance and Finance Review Office, Calcutta), price Rs. 3.

The Drunk's Blue Book, by Norman Anthony and O. S. Soglow (T. Werner Laurie, London), price 5/.

That Certain Thing, by Valentine (Ward Lock and Co., London).

The Travelling Skull, by H. S. Keeler (Ward Lock and Co., London).

Mr. Dayton Darling by Lady Mary Cameron (T. Werner Laurie, London), price 7/6.

Yoga Asans, by Swami Sivananda (P. K. Vinayagam, Madras), price Rs. 1/8.

Key to Interlingua, (Kegal Paul, London).

Orange and Lemon Culture in India, by D. E. Lawrie, Chhindwada.

Matriculation Papers in Arithmetic, by M. P. Shah, Bombay, price As. 8.

Swayam-Sevak, (Mar.) by B. V. Varerkar (Bombay Book Depot, Bombay), price Re. 1.

Aryavartatil Tejasvi Ratne (Mar.), by K. G. Gokhale, Belgaum, price As. 10.

Shant Paloman (Guj.) by Gijubhai (Shri Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar), price As. 6.

Sahasikoni Drishti (Guj.), (Shri Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar), price Rs. 1/4.

Dr. C. L. Katial, who has been adopted as a candidate to contest forthcoming Borough elections in Finsbury on behalf of the Labour Party, is the first Indian to be adopted as a candidate for a Borough election in London. Ever since he went to England in 1927, Dr. Katial has been a popular doctor in the East End of London with chambers in Harley Street. It will be remembered that in 1931 Dr. Katial put himself at the disposal of Mahatma Gandhi by acting as his confidential chauffeur when he visited England to attend the second Round Table Conference.

BOOK NOTES

The final volume of Romain Rolland's "The Soul Enchanted" will be entitled "A World in Birth." It will be published in October by Henry Holt & Co.

* * * *

The amusing doings of four small children are related in "A Norwegian Farm" by Marie Hamsun, wife of Knut Hamsun. Whether or not the children are Mrs Hamsun's own, only a mother could have written the book, which shows a remarkable insight into the working of a child's mind.

* * * *

Fine Art is often taken only as a synonymous term for painting, but the Slade Professor at Oxford Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, supplies a wider definition in four recently delivered lectures now issued in a neat little volume ("Fine Art," Oxford University Press.)

* * * *

A decision recently given by Mr. Justice Bennett ruled that although the actual manuscript of Dickens's "Life of Our Lord" passed under a bequest of "private papers" to Georgina Hogarth, his sister-in-law, the copyright of the work remained with his executors. A declaration was accordingly made in favour of the residuary legatees.

* * * *

Stark Young, whose new novel, "So Red the Rose," is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, has accepted an invitation from the Royal Academy of Italy to be its guest at the Volta Conference in Rome from Oct. 8 to Oct. 14. The subject of the Volta Conference for this year will be "The Dramatic Theatre." Luigi Pirandello will preside.

* * * *

Although it was originally planned that he "War Memiors" of David Lloyd George were to be completed in four volumes two of which have already been published, England's war Premier now finds that he will need two more volumes in order to tell the full story. Volume III, to be published on Sept. 21, and Volume IV, to be published on Nov. 9, will be followed next year by the two concluding volumes. The two volumes to be published in winter are said to be violently controversial.

* * * *

Besides a very searching analysis of money and its use and abuse in public policy, Mr. James P. Warburg, in "The Money Muddle" provides a first-hand historical record of America's disintegrating action at the World Economic Conference in London last year. He was financial adviser to the United States delegation and resigned that office when President Roosevelt's message refusing to agree to temporary currency stabilization threw a bombshell into the midst of the conference.

ARYA DHARMA

ARYA DHARMA, by the late Vadilal Motilal Shah.

The first edition of this book was published in 1931 and widely reviewed then. The second edition is a reprint. It contains in the late Mr. Vadilal's slashing style some home-thrusts as to what we were as Aryas, what we are at present, how we have fallen and how we can rise. There is a great deal of truth behind his trenchent writing. One wishes one could do all he asks one to do.

—K.

PUBLIC LIBRARY MOVEMENT

"PUSTAKALAYA PRAVRATHI", published by Pustakalaya Sahayak Sahakari Mandal, Baroda.

This substantial volume of five hundred and twenty pages is a mine of information as to what has been already done and what remains to be done, for the public library movement in Baroda and its villages, and in British India. Important contributions on the subject, and speeches delivered by the different presidents of library conferences as well as those delivered by Chairmen of their Reception Committees have been collected and printed in this volume. It has, therefore, become a real handbook on the subject and furnishes in one place a sign-post for those who want to travel further on the road as well as a monument to what has been accomplished till now. It was a happy idea thus to erect a milestone for guidance of travellers.

—K.

THROUGH THE PRISON WINDOW

JAIL OFFICE, NI BARI, by Jhaverchand Meghani.

The prison (office) window as pictured on the jacket of the book is really an eloquent picture of what happens behind its bars. Mr. Meghani paints here in his peculiarly effective and graphic style vivid world pictures of the cruel way in which those whose misfortune it is to be interned in Indian prisons are treated; and these are not merely imaginary pictures. They are the result of what he has seen and experienced, come cross and observed in his own person. Those ordinary criminals who are supposed to be hide-bound, thick-skinned, callous and dead to all fine human feelings, are really not so when touched to the quick. They are as tender-hearted and loving in the case of their wives, children and relatives as some of the best of us. This is Mr. Meghani's conclusion fortified with facts which have actually happened.

—K.

A PROMISING YOUNG POET

KODIAN, by Krishnalal Shridharani.

Krishnalal Shridharani is a young promising writer of 22 who, has seen all that a youth of modern Gujarat desires to see in addition to having resided at Dr. Tagore's Shantiniketan for a long time. On the eve of his departure for America in May 1934 to study Sociology and journalism he published this collection of his charming poems and songs, and in humility named them Earthenware lamps or lights. There are sonnets and lyrics; long poems and short ones, mostly short, in it. The poetical powers displayed are no doubt of a superior order but the enthusiasm lacks the touch of greater experience. They, however, contain within them the promise of much better work to come. Maturity of thought and greater experience of the world will take away the sharpness from the edge of his sentiments. They will lose nothing by that and the mellowness that will take their place would be sweeter, more persuasive and eloquent.

—K.

URDU PERIODICAL

"Nairang-ai-Khiyal" Nigarish Lalif Number. The "Nairang-ai-Khiyal" has issued a special number containing contributions only from women writers. This is a welcome experiment and also a very successful one. "Two Letters" by Begum Shaikhpuri and "A reply" by Begum Abbas Ali Khan Bekhud are striking compositions. Other noteworthy contributions include one by Mrs. Khalil Ahmed on "Jazbat-ai-Mohabbat." "Humanyun" (June Number.) The number as usual, contains very interesting and instructive articles. Moulvi Mahomed Yakub Osman writes on "India's national Language" and Moulvi Mahomed Hussain on "Urdu Drama". The present number also contains striking "Rubaiyat" by the well-known poet Josh Malihabadi.

"Poets Of Pahlavi Regime"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr D. J Irani who is very well known for his literary activities and who is the heart and soul of the Iranian League in Bombay, has of late brought out a book of selections from the vast collection of poems which he has made during his periodical visits to Persia. The book "Poets of the Pahlavi Regime" contains nearly 700 pages of the selected pieces together with briefs notices of the poets both in Persian and English, translations into English of more important and difficult passages, and two introductions, one in English and the other in Persian, the latter being a free rendering of the former. In all the book consists of about 1,000 pages of closely printed matter and is sold at the moderate price of Rs. 18, although it is beyond the reach of ordinary students of Persian, for whom Mr. Irani is reported to be preparing a smaller and cheaper edition.

Mr. Irani is known to be a liberal-minded gentleman who appreciates all that is best in other religions. But probably being misled by some of the fantastic theories propounded by another Persian scholar in his translations of the Gathas and Yashts regarding the non-existence of Sasanian literature, he has, unfortunately, landed himself into the common but mistaken belief, that Sasanian literature was destroyed by the Arabs when they conquered Persia. A detailed discussion of the subject will take me far afield and therefore, in order to keep this review within a limited compass I propose to contribute a separate article to this paper at not a very distant date. Besides this, several other misconceptions lurk in the minds of Zoroastrians, chiefly in regard to the daughters of Yazdajird and the Conversion and Migration of Parsis to India, which I should like to remove, if not for anything else at least for checking that tendency of the present Persians and Parsis, which seeks to engender hatred against Muslims.

In the introductions Mr. Irani, besides surveying the different epochs of Persian literature, especially poetry, has laid great emphasis on this fact that the prophet Zoroaster was the first poet of Persia. No doubt the invocations of holy Zoroaster to Ahura Mazda have the rhythm and music of highest poetry, but to regard the impassioned utterances of a prophet in the moments of divine ecstacy as poetry is to do injustice to his greatest mission in life, viz., the preaching of truth to mankind. Shall we then, say, as most Western writers are wont to say, that the Qur'an is poetry and that the prophet Muhammad was a poet, inspite of the verse; "We have not taught him poetry, nor does it befit him"? Indeed, I cannot see why we should go so far to prove the existence of poetry in Sasanian and pre-Sasanian times when we find sufficient evidence that the land of Persia was full of minstrels and musicians who must have sung poetry to the accompaniment of music.

Coming to the main part of the book, we find that 98 poets, both of the pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary periods, have been represented by their poems. Some of them cling to the older models while the others, especially the younger poets, have struck out new modes of expressions, thus adding to the richness and music of Persian poetry. Old weather-beaten subjects have given way to new ones, such as patriotism, freedom, liberty, emancipation of women and other vigorous virtues. Here and there one also comes across lyrical and romantic poems, which breathe a spirit of freshness rarely to be found in older poets. In a few poets one cannot fail to detect a sort of atavistic hankering after the faith of their forefathes and the revival of their past glories, which is especially articulate in Poure-Davoud, who, though Muslim in name, is completely Zoroastrian in his outlook.

Mr. Irani deserves highest credit to bringing out this volume of selections and I hope that he will soon be able to publish its sequel as well, and thus provide a source of delight for those who love to study modern Persian poetry in all its aspects. In India unfortunately, too much attention is bestowed on early authors and poets; but if Persian is to be studied properly and a living interest created in it efforts should be made to overhaul the old courses in the Universities and a proper place given to modern prose and poetry. It will be, therefore, very commendable if gentlemen like Mr. Irani and Professor Ishaq, whose book "Sukhanwaran-i-Iran" we have already reviewed in these columns, are encouraged to continue their endeavours and if the Universities find it possible each to depute at least one professor of Persian every year to go to Persia in order to acquire an intimate touch with the spoken Persian of to-day.—Yours, etc.,

U. M. DAUDPOTA.

(N. B.—Mr. Irani's book was reviewed in the "Sunday Chronicle" some weeks ago.—Editor "Bombay Chronicle.")

"HINDUSTAN REVIEW"

In the August "Hindustan Review" the place of honour is assigned to an incisive and cogently-reasoned article, headed, "The Congress Working Committee and the Communal Award," by Sjt. Kalinath Ray, editor of the "Tribune" This is followed by a brilliant word-picture from the pen of that veteran publicist and literateur—Sjt. Nagendranath Gupta—on "Mahatma Gandhi Among His People," which makes delightful reading. The writer of the next article on "The White Paper and Dominion Status" is Rao Bahadur Sardar Kibe, ex-Deputy Dewan of Indore, who presents an instructive sketch of the subject he deals with. Prof. Brij Narain, in his thoughtful essay, "Will Fascism come to Britain"? writes on a topical subject of great interest; while "An Indian Nationalist" offers a suggestive study of some stern realities in his well-compiled paper, headed "King Edward VII and India".

Dr. S. S. Nehru's "Russia Revisited", Mr. S. K. Sarma's "A Great Financial Swindle" and Maulavi Abdul Karim Saheb's "Islam's Contribution to Science and Civilisation" are all articles of popular interest. Among other contributions may be mentioned: Mr. Ramadas Pantulu's "Organization of Hand-loom Weaving Industry," Mr. S. G. Warty's "Politics of Raja Ram Mohan Roy" and Sir Pheroze Sethna's survey of "The Present Political Situation". The literary supplement, and the other usual features of the "Hindustan Review" (like "Men in the Public Eye", "Criticisms and Discussions," and "The Necrology of the Month)—all go to make up an excellent and highly readable number.

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The Educated In Film Industry —New Policy And Objectives —Home And Foreign Markets —Art For Export —The Bombay Talkies— And, The Ajanta Cinetone—Educational Films—Not Touched—National Art Resources Neglected—Imports 'Obligatory' Congress Exhibition —Must Be Well-Planned, Modest And Educative.

Art Notes ----And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

The film industry is entitled to share the rights, the encouragements and protection equally open to all the industries. But its obligations towards the public are in many ways greater more wide-ranged, than those associated with other industries. Similarly, the educated citizen is entitled to share the rights equally open to all the other citizens. But his or her obligations and responsibilities towards the public are, naturally and obviously, greater and more personally inseperable than those incurred by or associated with citizens less fortunately placed. The entry of the educated into the film industry cannot and should not thus be merely another of the money-grabbing slogans for the industry, another of the privileges which the educated claim, not seldom secure and not always or entirely deserve.

THE NECESSARY GUARANTEE

It must be quite clearly the double guarantee of the high expectations, obligations and personal responsibilities the public are entitled to seek from the educated. They must guarantee, in the first place, the determination to uplift the industry towards social objectives. Secondly, they must satisfy the public that their guidance to the industry is a direct and positive gain to national reconstruction. The prospectus of the "Bombay Talkies" has furnished another opportunity to review the situation. The "Bombay Talkies" starts with "clean finance." I do not understand the phrase. As a matter of fact, this could, perhaps, be substantiated. "Clean Finance" has certainly an air of distinction.

WILL INTERPRET INDIA.

However that may be there are, other features which distinguishes, if its prospectus is its index, the "Bombay Talkies." The "Bombay Talkies" undertakes to interpret India to India and the outside world, it pledges its direct assistance for communal harmony and promises to produce educational films. These are, no doubt, aims and objectives that have not hitherto figured conspicuously as items of the declared policy of the majority of the concerns which at present constitute the film industry in India. It would be premature, however, to write usefully about the policy which is, obviously, more a promise than a programme in process of execution. But it is necessary to point out, here and now, that the task of interpreting India to the outside world is neither simple nor easy.

THE "FOREIGN MARKETS"

The "foreign markets," to use the phrase in the prospectus of the Bombay Talkies, have not hitherto been known to be eagerly responsive to the film commodities we have been exporting. The experiment has not been left untried. And, the experiment has not by any chance developed signs which could be mistaken as encouragement. This is not to suggest that the experiment should not be re-tried. This is only to insist that the experiment should be conducted more systematically, more intelligently and more thoughtfully and carefully.

ONLY TWO WAYS.

Let us realise, recognise and confess. There are, let us recognise, only two ways by which we can approach and think of "foreign markets." We must be technically as efficient as say, Hollywood or Elstree. Secondly, we must ensure artistic and cultural distinction. Let us confess we are not anywhere near the technical efficiency necessary to capture much less command "foreign markets."

THE ESSENTIAL ASSET IN THE NATION NEGLECED.

The other essential asset which would in some ways compensate for our technical shortcomings has been more often than not abused when it is not entirely neglected. True, ancient Indian monuments, architectural and

A Portrait study that recalls some of the Mughal feeling in line revived here by Mr. Ansari.

sculptural motifs, costumes ornaments have been employed to give an "arty" and what the publicity agent has been able to describe as "gorgeous" glamour. But where is the evidence for the consistent employment of artistic discrimination, insight, judgment? Take, for example, the screen renderings of the dance.

RIDICULOUS CARRICATURES.

Are ridiculous carricatures of group dancings mechanically lifted from Western films, so frequently shown on the Indian screen? likely to enhance our artistic distinction or cultural prestige in "foreign markets?" Worse, are the "Oriental" draperies a version suited to the preconcieved fantasies of the West and rhythmic exercises which muster strong as "authentic" Indian dancing likely to secure respect for our intelligence or art in "foreign markets?" What could be said of the "dance" that jerks across the screen diaognally in agonised monotony of movement? What could be said of the jolts which magnify the unco-ordinated gestures and in slow motion accentuate the facial distortions?

THINK OF HOME DEMANDS.

Let us, therefore, begin with concentrating on the "home markets". There is more than ample scope for new enterprises, initiatives and experiments. The soil is mostly virgin. The avenues more or less practically unexplored. Why is there no sign, for example, of news "shorts?" Or, think of the many directions in which film producers in India can utilise national resources for educational films? True, the Ajanta Cinetone has gone further in its offer of the necessary facilities for educational films.

GIVE GRACE AND MEANING.

But why should the Ajanta Cinetone's after their courageous offer with conditions that rob the enterprise of most of its grace and value? Why do they crave for a central certifying board or even for a recognised educational institution? Mr. Bhavnani is one of the few of the educated in the industry. Surely, he should be quite competent to know or judge the educational worth and value of a film proposition?

THE TEMPTING EXCUSE.

He is moreover, reputed to be eager to explcit new ideas and experiments. He should therefore be in a position to see that he escapes from red-tapism and gets the assistance that he needs either from responsible and competent individuals or from recognised educational institutions. He should not permit himself the tempting excuse to shirk the enterprise for want of an imaginary certifying or central board or recognised institution.

HEALTHY AND WELCOME SIGN.

It undoubtedly a healthy sign of the times that the Bombay Talkies promises and the Ajanta Cinetone offers practical assistance for the preparation and production of educational films.

"OBLIGATORY" IMPORTS.

This is all the more welcome in view of the fact that there has been recently a tendency to look to imported films for the educational necessities of the nation, and, incredibly worse, to make their display, in the manner of trifling tariff concessions, "obligatory" by statute. The educated in the industry must win the sympathy and support, the franchise of the educated, they appear to have all but lost at the moment.

CONGRESS EXHIBITION.

The time at the disposal of the organisers of the Congress exhibition is, obviously, extremely limited. The site, at the time this is written, is just finally chosen. Consequently, the difficulties have been increased and the shortcomings of the enterprise not by any chance decreased. The less ambitious the plan and the scheme of the projected exhibition the better chance it will have naturally of tangible success.

CLEAR THINKING

But the project whatever it is needs at the very outset, clear-thinking. Is the exhibition to be merely a swadeshi display and amusement? Or, is it to be not merely positively informative and educative and directly and practically an incentive and assistance to national culture, art, home-crafts and industry? If it is to be all these, will there be a definite proportion between the different aspects and objectives of the exhibition? Will its spectacular, amusing and profitable aspects be definitely subordinated to the informative, educative, practically helpful aspects?

THE CONGRESS MUST LEAD

The Congress is, naturally and rightly expected to lead, to set the example, the standards in planned practical assistance, in reliable information, in educational, artistic and cultural advancement of the nation. The exhibition cannot be thought of, should not be thought of or planned, in terms solely of its spectacular or 'commercial" possibilities. As I said, the less ambitious and the more clearly planned the scheme the more chance it will have of tangible and enduring results and worthwhile success.

TRAINING THE YOUNGER IDEA TO PAINT

The Boys' Club Teaches Members Murals Instead Of Fight In Streets

A dozen professional art exhibits languished a few days ago while pop-eyed art lovers taxied down to Avenue A and Tenth Street in New York to gaze with no little rapture on the annual show of the Boys' Club, an organization which takes the small youth of the East Side on a sensibly conducted program for manhood which has resulted not only in a less disturbing boy situation on the plagued East Side, but in some paintings which collectors thirst to own.

This year Harry M. Watrous, former president of the National Academy of Design, excited two East Side households by choosing the scholarship-winers from their midst. Samuel Amato, sixteen years old, of 206 Avenue A, showed twelve paintings and a bust modeled in clay, and ran home that night to cheer up his family with the news that he had won a two-year scholarship at the National Academy of Design. Samuel submitted to interview with easy grace:

"I like life studies in pastels better, but I entered for the scholarship with charcoal, oil and water-colors. I think they are nice heads."

Father Doesn't Grumble.

The "nice heads" were portraits of younsters from the neighbourhood, ranging from sidewalk-sprawled infants to comrades—self-conscious comrades—who took it all very hard until Samuel won the scholarship. After he won, they began pestering their parents for painting sets.

The other scholarship was awarded to Patsy Marino, seventeen, of 296 Avenue A. Patsy won to fame and to charted ease in his ambition by earning money here and there and taking commercial art at Textile High School. Patsy's father is unable to work, but doesn't grumble and insist that Patsy go out like his nineteen-year-old brother and help to support the family.

"I want him to be the best," said the elder Marino. "We'll eat, somehow until he is the best."

Patsy's brother, bread-winner for the family, gives Patsy money for materials. He, too, will take the pinch just to see Patsy become "the best."

Curiously, none of the families, in which want is a constant specter discourages the boys and sends them out to work for a living. They all take an enormous pride in the art work.

The boys work under the direction of Maxwell B. Starr, portrait painter and an old member of the club. Mr. Starr works hard teaching the boys the elements of design and color, and, then, largely, leaves them to work out their own projects. He believes that too much supervision would thwart the aims of the art classes and stifle the boys.

No one of the winners created the exact storm aroused by Nicholas Viscardi, fourteen. Nick and five others of his age and younger were turned into a bare, but important, room in the club and told to go to work behind locked doors. They were to decorate the walls with paint and their own imaginations. Weeks later, the doors were opened. Nick, painting furiously and with vast understanding of life on the East Side for a growing boy, had done an enormous mural of two boys on skates hitching behind a speeding taxicab. A mongrel is chasing the largest of the boys and snapping at an already torn pair of trousers.

Nick is proud of his mural and told impressed art critics that it was the function of ture art to represent what the artist sees, as he sees it. He didn't say it just that way, but it meant the same thing.

"There is a man named Rivera who would agree with what you say, Nick," a celebreated critic told him. "He paints murals straight out of the turmoil of experience."

"Yeh, they're all right," said Nick. "I saw some."

"L. Digest")

NEW DUBLIN PLAYERS' GROUP

Challenges Abbey Theater

At one time the young men of the literary revival in Ireland bent their efforts to the writing of plays for production at the Abbey Theater Dublin. Doubtless this was due to the strongly nationalistic movement which gripped Irish art and letters after the turn of the century William Butler Yeats and Lady Gregory directed the current of the pent-up creative spirit of young Ireland in the direction of the drama, and their lamentation that there was mighty little in the way of Irish material available for production spurred the young writers. First came John Millington Synge, then Lennox Robinson, T. C. Murray, and Sean O'Casey. For years the Abbey Theatre did not lack a force of Irish writers which was capable of providing a repertory of great plays.

Lately a new current has been apparent in the literary movement in Erin. The novel now attracts the attention of the literary light. Liam O'Flaherty, Francis Stuart, Sean O'Faolain, Frank O'Connor, and Peadar O'Donnell have sought the novel as their mode of expression. Now the poet, F. R. Higgins, and the dramatist, T. C. Murray, are reported deserting their idioms for the prose narrative.

Another and more competitive rival also has made its appearance in Dublin and offers a challenge to the historic Abbey Theater. This is the Dublin Gate Theater. This little theater was founded a few years ago in the Peacock Theater by Michael MacLiammoir and Hilton Edwards. Since its inception this venture has achieved immense success and popularity. Now it has its own theater in the Rotunda Buildings. Already the younger dramatists are looking to the Gate Theater as the place in which to offer their plays. Dublin's playgoers, too, find in it an escape from the continuous comedy at the Abbey.

SIX NEW IRISH PLAYS.

Six new plays by Irish authors were produced at the Gate Theater this season. Denis Johnston offered a provocative drama, "A Bride for the Unicorn." This author, whose "The Moon in the Yellow River" was given by the New York Theater Guild some seasons ago, appears to be a dramatist of coming distinction in the long list which Ireland has been giving the world.

"Agamemnon," by the Earl of Longford preserved the power and poetry of the Greek original, while this year, "Yahoo," deals with the great Swift of Dublin. The Countess of Longord contributed "Mr. Jiggins of Jigginstown," a tragi-comedy of skilful construction. David Sears offered a play of piracy adventure, and love in his "Grania of the Ships." Mary Manning wrote the sixth of the new plays. "Storm Over Wicklow," a light satirical bit.

Dublin for some time has been rightly proud of its Abbey Theater. Now it can rejoice in a second acting company.

WILLIAM P. CEARS, JR.
("L. Digest.")

The comic figure at Ranchi drawn with appreciable talent by Mr. Ansari.

ALL INDIA WOMEN'S ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION

The Object Of The Exhibition

(By Srimati Hansa Mehta.)

The Gujarati Stri, Sahakari Mandal, Gujarati Women's Co-operative Society has decided to organise an All-India Women's exhibition of arts and crafts in November next. In order to understand the aim and object of the exhibition, it will not be out of place here, to say a few words about this co-operative Society of women.

The credit of starting this Society goes to the Girgaum Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Society. So far, the work of co-operation in this Presidency, was mainly concerned with men. In order to spread this cult among women, the Girgaum branch started a Maharashtra Women's Co-operative Society to beg in with, and later organised a society to work among the Gujarati women The formed undertook the task of organising a women's co-operative credit society. The problem that confronted Gujarati women, however, was different. Economically the Gujarati women are better off than their Maharashtrian sisters and, therefore, a comparatively much smaller number is called upon to earn its own living. A credit society, therefore, would not have been of much use to them. The problem with Gujarati women was not how to get money but how best to spend it—to get the best things for the money spent. After great deal of deliberation the organisers came to the conclusion that the best thing they could do in the circumstances was to supply articles of good quality of daily use for individual as well as household purposes at reasonable price and thereby teach them to effect economy in the long run. It was also one of the conditions laid down that the articles to be supplied should be of Indian make. This was in the year 1929 long before the "Swadeshi Market" in Kalbadevi or "the Swadeshi" in the Fort came into existence. The store organised by the Society launched its career with one borrowed cupboard to keep its goods in. Today it has reached a position when it is able to pay dividend to more than three hundred members.

SELLING AGENT

The Society has not only served the cause of Swadeshi in general but it has also helped individual women irrespective of their caste or creed or language as well as their work. To name a few, the women's organisations to sell Khoja women's society, the Cutchee women, the Bhagini Samaj Industrial class etc, have used the store as their selling agent. The Society has also organised from time to time exhibitions with the same object in view.

PRACTICAL HELP TO WOMEN

Since the days of upheaval in 1930, the Swadeshi movement received a great impetus and many Swadeshi stores have since came into existence. The utility of this store, therefore, may not appear as great as when it was started. The Society, however, wishes to make it as useful as possible. And the best way to make it useful in its opinion is to concentrate on one object with which it started, viz., to help women. This can be done by putting articles of daily use within easy reach of women and, secondly, by helping women to sell articles prepared by them.

As days go by life economically is getting more and more complex and more women are driven to earn their own living or to earn in order to add to their small family income. The only professions women have so far taken to, in large numbers are those of medicine and teaching, with the result that they are now crowded.

WOMEN ON NEW PATHS

It is imperative, therefore, to find new paths for women in other directions. Women are by nature artists and good craftsmen. So far they have flirted with arts and crafts and taken only an amateurish interest in them. Women must realise that arts and crafts can also be a good means of earning their livelihood. Like the quality of mercy the profession of artists and craftsmen is twice blessed. It blesses the person who takes it, it blesses the country by enriching it culturally.

It was with this object, viz., to help to secure a market for the work of those women who have made art or craft their life work and, secondly, to show the possibilities of making arts and crafts a means of opening a new career for women that the society has decided to organise this exhibition in November. The Society hopes that women all over India will co-operate in making this exhibition a success and thus helping it in this worthy cause. Those who wish for further information will communicate with the Hon. Secretaries, All-India Women's Arts and Crafts Exhibition, Indira Niwas, Bhatwady, Bombay (2).

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Go on your week-ends while ye may,
Your viewpoint make extensive;
For these same pleasure may prove some day.
Too frightfully expensive.

* * * *

Comedian: "The last time I appeared in revue the people could be heard roaring with laughter a mile away."
Producer: "Really! What was on there?"

* * * *

"Why do you wear your clerical collar with plus fours?"
"For safety! When I feel like using language, it helps me to remember that I'm a curate from the neck up!"

* * * *

A novelist who writes stories that are perhaps too good to be best sellers, was asked by a little girl the meaning of the word "penury."
"Penury, my child," was the answer, "means the wages of the pen."

* * * *

She had just refused his invitation to ride in his car.
"I have driven that car for seven years, and never had a wreck," he defended warmly.
"You mean," said she, "that you have driven that wreck for seven years, and never had a car."

* * * *

"Father," said the dramatic critic's son, "what is the difference between a drama and a melodrama?"
"My son," said the wise man simply, "that is easy. In a drama the heroine throws the villain over, and in a melodrama she throws him over a cliff."

* * * *

Two American card-sharks were discussing business on an Atlantic trip
"Do you have much luck at the game?" one asked.
"Sure," responded the other, "why, one time I held five aces in a poker game and only got shot through the foot."

* * * *

"Please sir," said the new office boy, entering timidly, "I think somebody wants you on the telephone."
"What do you mean?" thundered the manager. "What's the use of saying you think I'm wanted? Am I wanted or not?"
"Well sir, somebody rang up and said: 'Is that you, you idiot?' "

* * * *

A farmer once made to Abraham Lincoln an obviously exaggerated statement as to the height of his hay crops.
"I've been cutting hay, too," said Lincoln smiling.
"Good crop?" asked the farmer. How many tons?"
"Well, I don't exactly know how many tons," said Lincoln, carelessly; "but my men stacked all they could out of doors and then stored the rest in the barn!"

* * * *

"Mother—" began little Mary.
Her parent, who was in earnest conversation with a friend, motioned her to be quiet.
A few minutes went by, and the child again said:
"Mother."
"Mary," said her mother sharply, "you must wait until I have finished before you speak."
The child shook her little head.
"But, mother," she replied, "you never finish."

* * * *

Hearing that a stable-lad was wanted at a certain racing establishment, one of the boys of the village went to apply for the job. Outside the stables he met a jockey, who had the bow legs peculiar to his profession. The jockey asked him his business.
"I've come to see the boss about a job," replied the applicant.
"Right!" said the jockey. "Just walk this way."
The lad gazed in consternation at the other's legs.
"I might have known there was a catch in it," he gulped. "I can't."

* * * *

A travelling circus had arrived at a small village, and the vicar paid a visit to the encampment to see if he could be of service. He came across three circus hands sitting silent and very dejected.
"What's wrong?" asked the vicar.
"The elephant's dead," volunteered one of the men.
"Dear, dear," said the parson, "I am sorry. But at the same time I am glad to think that you three men cared so much for a dumb animal."
"Oh t'ain't that," explained one of the three. "You see, us chaps 'as got to dig the 'ole to bury 'im."

Mother:—Mary, where's Johnny?
Mary (who had seen Jonny with his skates)—Well, mum, if the ice is as thick as he thinks it is he's skating; but if it's as thin as I think it is, he's swimming.

* * * *

Two girls were discussing the probable occupation of the new boarder at their lodgings.
"I think he's an author," said one.
"I feel sure he's a political speaker," declared the other. "Did you notice how he ducked when the landlady came in with a plate of tomatoes?"

* * * *

When Fenelon was almoner to Louis XIV., his Majesty was astonished to find one Sunday, instead of a numerous congregation, only him and the priest. "What is the reason of this?" asked the King. "I cause it to be given out, sire," returned Fenelon, "that your Majesty did not attend chapel to-day, that you might know who came to worship God, and who to flatter the King."

* * * *

Briggs was showing his neighbor over his house.
"There's my equestrian portrait," he said, pointing to a picture on the wall.
The neighbor gazed at it critically.
"A very fine snapshot," he replied.
"But what makes you call it a snapshot?" asked Briggs.
"Well, you're still on the horse."

* * * *

A farmer named Brown courted a lady without much success for many years, during which time he drank her health every day. When for the first time he was observed to omit the customs, a friend said, "Come, Brown, your old toast."
"No," was the reply. "As I cannot make her Brown, I'll toast her no longer."

* * * *

The portrait painter approached the old villager and offered him some money if he would allow him to paint his features. Old Ben hesitated and then shook his head.
"It's money easily earned," prompted the artist.
"Oi know that, zur," replied Ben, thoughtfully stroking his whiskers. "But Oi were just thinking how Oi should get the paint off afterwards."

* * * *

She had driven past a red light, then stalled her car in the midst of heavy traffic, made a left turn against the light, and finally pulled over to the curb and started to park against a water plug.
A policeman rushed over to her. "Lady" he shouted, "are you familiar with "any" of the rules governing drivers?"
She looked up at him with a lovely smile. "Why, yes, officer," she said. "What would you like to know?"

* * * *

A gentleman who had been celebrating was on his way home. It was after midnight, and as he crossed the bridge he saw the reflection of the moon on the water.
He stopped, and was gazing into the water when a policeman approached from the opposite direction. The gentleman, addressing the policeman, said:
"What'sh that down there?"
"Why, that's the moon," replied the policeman.
"Well, how the deuce (hic) did we get up here?"

* * * *

Two Scottish golfers were playing on a strange course. One of them had a dog, which he allowed to roam about at will. The secretary, who was playing behind them, intimated that they would have to put the dog on a leash, failing to which he would have to ask them to leave the course and their fees would be refunded. The dog was put on a leash.
At the ninth hole heavy rain began to fall, and it was obvious that it was going to be a wet day.
"Alec," said one Scot to the other, "unloose the dog."

* * * *

In an area served by the tramways a lecture on "Safety First" had just been given to the junior scholars. As the schoolmaster ceased a hand shot out and a voice inquired: "Is it true, sir, that if you are killed or injured in a tram or bus the corporation have to pay your family a sum of money?"
"Certainly, if it is not the person's own fault," was the reply. "Does anyone else wish to ask a question?"
Yes, someone did—a plump little boy in front.
"Please, sir, do you get your fare back as well?"

LONDON'S NEW ANIMAL HOSPITAL

A chain of miniature animal hospitals is to be built throughout Great Britain by the R.S.P.C.A. There will replace the 56 free dispensaries and clinics which the society maintain, and providing sufficient funds are available, every town in England will have its own animal hospital. The first has already been opened at Putney at a cost of over £500 equipped with operating theatres, separate wards for dogs and cats, an isolation ward, and a section for convalescents.

Courtesy: "Osaka Mainichi."

MANCHU WOMEN IN HOLIDAY ATTIRE

"Wherever There Is A Gujrati There Is Gujrat"

BY RUSTOM VAKEEL

We are told that wherever there is a Gujrati there is Gujrat. In most exotic surroundings, in Africa, in Jabuti, in London, Edinburgh, Berlin, Paris, by a certain gait, by a peculiar homeliness reminiscent of Surat, Bharuch, Ahmedabad, we recognise our fellow countryman. In London, round about Bloomsbury, about Hampstead and Highbury, King Henry's Road, he is recognisable by the way long sleek hair prorudes out of his hat, longish hair combed with a woman's care, with a book on Sociology in his arm, on his way to his favourite professor. Scholar or merchant, brilliant or mediocre, fashionably dressed or otherwise, sedate or frivolous, there is the unmistakable stamp of Gujrat in his bearing. Gujrat is in his rooms, in some home-sent "puri" or "dhana" in his diet, in the mild, scholarly, absent-minded tread far away from the banks of Sabarmati, or the mists of Gujrat, walking on cold, strong pavements of King Henry's Road, and Western Cities, bound by iron-railings, and miles of curtained numbers called "homes." In Paris he is busy selling pearls, he goes through the French crowds, making his way through alien peoples, a streak Gujrat, a bit of India, sometimes buying vegetable with his ladies for his own homely dishes. The world may come to lunch and dine in that gay city, and imaginative artists who are chefs may cater to them, but unswayed by their masterpieces he eats his own dishes in some simple room, cooked by the lady of the house with condiments imported from home.

SWEET MEMORIES

In a stray sentence of Gujrati overheard in foreign lands, in a Latin crowd in a Latin Street amidst, even amidst, the sweetness of Latin parlance, French or Spanish, or Italian or Mexican, Gujrat is unfolded before our eyes. It may be heard in an English tube train packed like the proverbial sardines or in the City of London where Dick Whitington was Lord Mayor so many a time, or in the robust atmosphere of unter-der—Linden in Berlin, a phrase of Gujrati overheard enrolls the map-miles and miles of green fields, of corn and cotton-warm summers, cold winter twilights, cool nights and rivers which come from the heart of India to enrich and mellow the province, the Gujrat and Kathiawar of Vanraj and Sidhraj and Karam Ghelo—above all Karan Ghelo. We are reminded of the mornings of Ahmedabad, not where they are conquering the night in old forgotten battlefields beyond the city far away, but in the city where her citizens are washing their mouths—the bawal branch, the brass lota—the mornings whose joys have gone from our hearts.

In a sentence of our own language, overheard in other spots or in the flux of men where we are strangers, there is an elemental joy—it works like a magic mantra, the immense distance is annihilated, the "bamanya cha," the taste of "barfi," or an old remembered street of Surat where taboots were carried with solemnity, a street coming from God knows where lost in some dream ends—all come back to us leavened by a "Bhujangi Chand" of Dalpatram-Text-Book V. and the way cotton grows in Bharuch. A few words of our land open out a vision just as perfume does reminding you of dead loves, or some kiss which will not be forgotten, or of some evening or night embalmed for eternity when your beloved passed by you with sorrow in her eyes, all dressed to some trite errand.

MAGIC OF GUJERATI

The sentence of mother-tongue is like that perfume, embalming sacred moments. Italian tongue is sweet, formed for Dante to sing about Beatrice, and French is honeyed, made to immortalise wine and women and Provencal songs, and German has evolved from forests for idyls and fairy tales and Fatherland, but our own language has a different subjective appeal, it has the touch of cold water on palettes accustomed to sweet wines and malt-beer, the touch of cold water from our deep narrow wells drunk for the first time on the day we go back to village or town from a city like Bombay—of cold water from wells in which in our childhood's days we used to look with awe and mystery, believing that the wonderful "Jinns" of Alladin lived there.

The vernacular phrase grips you—not only your mind, but your heart and your memory, from the days you began with "ma-ba-che" "ba-ma-che" in that little dog-eared book in the days when the sun was warm and kind, and the day was beautiful and happy with the first shower, a fall of manna on parched earth, and the smell of the soil which follows after, which no man forgets. The speakers pass by you and are lost in the crowd, leaving an aroma of Gujrat, of things which cling to mind and heart, of the tanks which are in Viramgam and of cool shades under bunyan trees. Surely wherever there is a Gujrati there is Gujrat. Not only in the turn of his speech and the soft consonant endings, but in the mode of his questionaire and its content, in the quality of his curiosity, in the way Truth is approached by affirmations and denials, in the simple delight in beautiful words, in the love of land to which he is wedded by song and faith and literature.

His sight in foreign lands means also Gandhi, much more than if we were to see a Bengali or a Punjabi or a South Indian. Gandhi has sublimated his being, has entered his heart, is in the warp and wept of his shirt, is in the quality of his ideals. He is a facet of a name which means self-respect for Indians when we walk among other nations. In the Gujrati's gait there is the memory of Gandhi Road, of Bhuleshwar, of the student groups on the Sabarmati, of the lawyers walking in the corridors of High Court, of solicitors crossing Hornby Road, of brokers and shroffs, walking along Meadows Street.

LAND OF FAITH

In Bombay surrounded by thousands of Gujratis, with the Tapti and the Nurbuda flowing hardly two-hundred miles from us, we do not realise the unities which bind us, nor can we understand the magic charm of meeting our countrymen who share with us the same soil and the same language and who are yet so tragically separated by denationalising prejudices. In alien lands the sight of Shah or Desai or Kishorilal is so pleasing—they are symbols of thousands who fill the soft land, the land of white-beautiful oxen, and dusty roads and "ravanyas," and the shepherds of hundred tribes and soft cool placid waters of tanks, from where cattle go in twilight hours to their homes, a land flowing with milk and corn and faith which in spite of thousand failings still lives.

Mrs. Jennings had taken her small daughter out to tea with her, and during the meal was horrified to see the child trying to force a thick piece of cake into a very small pocket.
"Oh, Mildred," she said in shocked surprise, "what are you doing?"
"That's all right, mother," her small daughter reassured her. "I'm just taking this slice back to Nursie for a pattern."

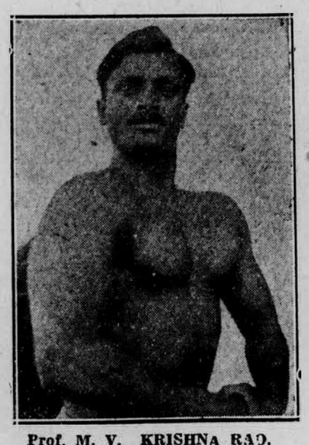
* * * *

A dealer in South Georgia carried Rastus Johnson during the spring and summer so that Rastus could make his cotton crop. It turned out to be a good year and Rastus had enough money to pay his account at the store and still have some left over.
After paying his account, he went across the street and bought quite a lot of goods for cash. The dealer who had given Rastus so much credit learned of this and the next time he saw him said: "Rastus, I carried you all spring and summer, and now you go across the street and buy stuff for cash. What's the idea?"
"Why, Mistah Boss," replied Rastus, in a surprised tone, "Ah didn't know you-all sells fo cash!"

* * * *

Smythe-Jones is noted for his nerve and his scarcity of cash. While seated at a lonely breakfast in his club one morning a debt collector broke in, through the drowsiness of the porter at the door, and presented his bill.
"Sir," said Smythe-Jones, glaring at him, "is this all you know of the usages of decent society? To present a bill to a man breakfasting? Do you know that you are an intruder in this club? Do you know I could call the servants and have you thrown out? If you wish to talk business, go outside and send in your card."
The collector went outside and sent in his card. Smythe-Jones picked it up, adjusted his monocle, and read it.
"Tell the gentleman," he said, "that I am not in."

Note:—No other man in the World has ever DARED make such an OFFER!



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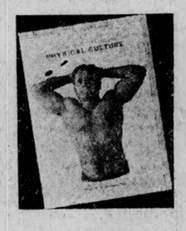

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Mystery Of Tragic Attempt To Conquer Everest

Maurice Wilson Who Lost His Life In Trying To Climb World's Highest Mountain Alone Says He Wanted To Put Union Jack On Summit

That Maurice Wilson, the Bradford man who disappeared on his attempt to climb Mount Everest alone was fired with the ambition of being the first Briton to plant the Union Jack on the summit of the mountain, is revealed in his last letter, to Mr. A. J. Russell, author of "For Sinners Only." In this letter Wilson describes how he successfully defied official opposition in getting to the mountain.

Mr. A. J. Russell writing in "The People" says:—

If any man of our generation was likely to climb Everest alone, that man was Maurice Wilson. Time may show that he did, and that, like Scott, after reaching the South Pole, he was overwhelmed on his return journey.

When last seen he had reached 22,000 feet and had only another 7,000 feet to go, carrying just a little equipment, his Union Jack and breathing apparatus.

"For Maurice Wilson had the nerve of a Shackleton or a Columbus. He was an amazing mixture of the young ascetic and the dare-devil adventurer.

He knew that expeditions up Everest are frowned upon by the Nepalese Government because the populace think that the spirit of the great mountain, resenting interference, might revenge itself upon them with some big disaster.

WENT JUST THE SAME.

Consequently Maurice Wilson could not get official sanction for his adventure; so he went without permission.

This was quite in keeping with his previous amazing exploits which he described in an astonishing letter, typical of the man, which he wrote to me from Darjeeling. The letter began:—

"My dear friend, I know you, but you don't know me, though you will do so at the end of ten minutes. I am Maurice Wilson, the flying 'nut' (as some people think), who is out to do a solo climb on Mount Everest. And here's the story.

"If in the details I appear to be blowing my own trumpet don't let it worry you; there's nothing personal about me from start to finish."

"I received the inspiration (to climb Everest) and proceeded to develop it. This was to get thoroughly fit, learn to fly myself. buy a machine and do the job. And I proceeded, studying all known conditions of Everest in the meantime. I returned to England at the end of the year, took my pilot's licence and bought a machine."

After only 40 hours of flying he was ready.

"My original plan was to take off quietly presumably on a flight to Australia, and without Nepalese permission to do the job from Purnea, the base of Everest Flight At the persuasion of a friend (and I now realise that he was right) I got a certain amount of publicity before leaving.

AIR MINISTRY'S QUERY.

"Along came a letter from the Air Ministry inquiring if recent Press reports were true, informing me at the same time that they did not think it probable that the Nepalese Government would allow the permit; yet not asking if they could be of assistance in securing the permit.

"I replied, foolishly perhaps, that the information was true, though their attitude would have been more appreciated had they offered assistance. Then came a two-page letter which I ignored, and 24 hours before leaving a two-page wire of warning, which I also ignored.

"The gloves were off what next?

"I took off on May 21. Six weeks before I had been notified that my permit to fly through Persia was awaiting me at the depot in Cairo. I rang them up on arrival, and I registered immediately that there was 'something doing.'

"The Chief proved really too affable under the circumstances: Sorry old man, there's no permit here for you: if there's anything I can possibly do for you, just let me know'—and offered me the world.

"Well Everest wasn't Cairo, so on I pushed to Baghdad, where I discovered a new route down the southern side of the Persian Gulf, through Bahrein, a British Protectorate, and in use by the Imperial Airways.

"The only map I could buy of this route showed half the gulf only, and I trusted to luck and what I could pick up at Bahrein for the remainder. I put down at Bahrein for fuel, but was refused on instructions from the British Consul.

"He had the audacity to suggest that I fly due north, 180 miles over water and land in Persia, there to inquire about a permit for doing so. The alternative he later gave me was to fly to Baghdad. I had to bluff. The next morning I went along and told him the flight to Baghdad was the better idea.

"There was a map hanging in the vestibule, and while he was inside writing out my fuel permit I roughed out the distance to Gwadar, the next call on my forward route, and took the scale of he map on my coat sleeve.

"I later worked out that my tankage would leave me 30 miles to spare—I had to gamble on the weather. With that I stuck an additional four-gallon tin of petrol in my front locker, filled up my tanks and took off.

"To make short of a long storey—I was 9-1|2 hours in the air—nine hours out of landing distance and five hours out of sight of land. My rev-counter went bung, and I had a momentary hustle for my life-belt when the indicator flew back to zero. I landed at Gwadar 10 minutes before dark and with petrol 'just on the nod.'

"After a wonderful night under star-lit skies I reached Karachi. Here again they tried to stick me up—with results as before; and again at Allahabad. I arrived at Purnea, my base, intending to lay up for a day or so before the last hop.

"At seven a.m. on the morning after my arrival came the local magistrate and the Chief of Police with the information that my 'plane had been seized by the government and that I should not be allowed to use it until further notice; the further notice was the arrival of the monsoon, and 21 days later, when this had well and truly arrived, my 'plane was released.

FIVE-HOUR OVERHAUL.

"My next concern was to get the machine under cover. I had received an invitation from a Major Kent to visit his aerodrome some 250 miles away, and off I flew on the first possible day. Couldn't get a kick out of the engine after being so long in alternate rain and sunshine. I know nothing about aeroplane engines, but set to work.

"After five hours with the instruction book I had the thing running and giving better revs. than it had ever done since delivery from the makers. Then, out on the field. Hopeless, the machine wouldn't rise. I know nothing about aeroplane rigging, but after some time with the rigging instruction booklet, managed to get away. Unfortunately, Kent's aerodrome had no hangar accommodation and I took off from him to Lucknow.

"After half an hour's flying I was into the monsoon with clouds at 400 feet and had to look for a landing. The country-side was flooded.... and with petrol running short, could I come down?

"An old planter had turned his polo ground into an aerodrome and had marked it with the circle and name of the place ready for the time when flying should take a flip in his part of the country. I was his guest for a week on account of the weather and made a valued friend.

As my machine was now of no further use to me for the show I made him an offer. I knew he would buy it. He did.

"I came up to Darjeeling with a view to getting through on foot. The local government official appeared to take great pleasure in telling me that his orders, were to block me.

"And when you've seen the hold ups classified, doesn't it appeal to you as somewhat uncanny that a man is still as optimistic as ever about the job he's been given to do?"

That is why some of Maurice Wilson's friends may not have entirely given up hope that he actually reached the Peak of the World, and will yet come down again alive.

His mother, who lives at Shipley. Yorks, still clings to the slender hope that he may have descended by a different route and still be alive.

WHEN TENNIS WAS CALLED "SPHAIRSTIKE"

You don't have to believe it, but Tennis was called "Sphairistike" and costumes like these were worn to play it in, way back in 1876, shortly after the game was introduced in England.

FRED PERRY, the new Tennis Champion, is elegant in sideburns and bowler, while MRS. BUNNY AUSTIN, wife of one of England's topranking players, is equally resplendent in ostrich-plumed hat and bustle. They are shown at the old-time costume parade at Lady Waverstreets Tennis ball held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, London, last month.

LONG DEFINES "POLITICIAN"

Sensator Huey P Long defin d the word "politician" for the the word "politician" for the benefit of a Louisiana legislative committee and said he was one of them. "A politician," said long, "is one who works unceasingly for the general welfare of the country. And I am one of 'em." The "Kingfish" laughed as loudly as the committee.

WEALTH FROM DROPPED BOTTLE

M. Francois Coty, the famous perfume magnate and newspaper proprietor, who died last month owed his fortune to two qualities—an abnormally delicate sense of smell and a genius for business.

One day in 1901 he walked into a Paris store and suddenly let fall as if by accident, a bottle of scent.

The store was pervaded by the odour which was so pleasant that everyone, including the manager, made inquiries regarding it. The result was a big order for the young man who shortly after set up in the scent trade on his own.

M. Coty's decision to sell the "Ami du Peuple" at ten centimes at a time when no other newspaper was selling for less than 25 resulted in a huge law suit between the Coty syndicate and the Paris Press The case went from court to court, the expenses multiplying, until at last M. Coty won on appeal.

(Continued From Col. 7)

"have hitherto passed unnoticed, or, if previously discovered, have attracted no attention. All five are susceptible of rigorous proof, and all enter more or less into the workings of the trianalyst.

FIVE PROPOSITIONS PROVED.

The propositions, he said, are as follows:

"The edge of the square inscribed in a right triangle equals the product of the legs each diminished by the edge of the square.

"The edge of the square oscribed in a right triangle equals the product of the legs divided by their sum.

"The side of a right triangle, diminished by the edge of the inscribed square, equals the square of the side divided by the sum of the side and the base.

"The square of the hypotenuse of a right triangle equals the product of the sum of the legs and the sum of the legs each diminished by the edge of the square.

"In a right triangle containing milar triangle may be constructed whose hypotenuse will be the sum of the sides, each diminished by the edge of the square; and whose sides will be the hypotenuses of the two inscribed triangles."

Lawyer Invents Thinking Robot

"Trianalyst" Solves Problems In Trigonometry, Algebra And Arithmetic

A new "mathematical robot," called the "trianalyst," a veritable "thinking machine," which solves complicated problems in algebra, trigonometry and arithmetic much more quickly and easily than any trained mathematician, was announced here by its inventor, Barrett R. Wellington, a practicing attorney of Troy, N. Y. Mr. Wellington long has been interested in mathematical research as an amateur, especially in the field of Euclidian geometry says the "New York Times."

The new "mechanical brain" is a flat framework of the general shape of a right triangle, containing an inscribed square. The practical model, made of bakelite, occupies a space less than half a square foot and weighs about ten ounces.

As far as the records of the United States Patent Office indicate, Mr. Wellington said, the trianalyst "is the first instrument of its kind to receive a patent from the United States Government." The patents were granted on July 3 last.

OPERATION CALLED EASY.

The contrivance is an uncomplicated mechanical apparatus, based on geometrical principles. It performs "quickly and easily," Mr. Wellington said, "mathematical operations of various kinds, giving graphical approximations of results to useful degrees of accuracy."

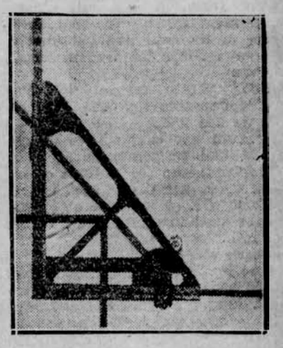
The instrument, according to Mr. Wellington, "affords a simple, direct means of solving numerical algebraic equations. It will give, usually with little or no incidental computation, the roots of quadratics, cubics and biquadratics, as well as the roots of certain restricted forms of still higher equations and various classes of simultoneous equations."

"In addition to this," the inventor declares, "one, two or three settings of the parts present the solution of any one of numerous complicated formulae involving multiplication, division, addition, subtraction, and powers and roots of numbers expressed in one moment of combination.

"Some of these comprise each as many as twenty arithmetical operations. Many of them are habitually used in the various branches of applied mechanics.

LOGARITHMS ARE GIVEN.

"A guide curve enables the operator to read immediately the logarithm of any given number at which the indicator is set. By reason of the triangular formulation of the invention, it functions also



A Mathematical "Thinking Machine."
(Courtesy: "New York Times.")

in the trigonometric field. Through the medium of a detachable protractor, there may be solved, by rapid approximation, the basic problems of trigonometry.

The invention, Mr. Wellington revealed, came about by a coincidence. In making analyses of the right triangle from original points of attack, he was led to inscribe a square in the triangle, and on so doing "came upon a group of five remarkable propositions."

"These propositions," he said,

(Continued in Col 4).

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ROBERT EMMET AND SARAH CURRAN

Irish Tale Of Immortal Love

It was on July 23, 1803, that Robert Emmet sallied forth from one of his Dublin depots at the head of less than a hundred men. But a rebellion that had been planned for months beforehand was a hopeless failure from the start. The leader himself left town in safety, could have left the country, but he refused to avail himself of the provisions made for his escape to America till he had said good-bye to his fiancee, Sarah Curran.

This delay cost him his life. He was discovered by Government spies, arrested, tried, found guilty, and executed the very next day after sentence had been pronounced, writes Sean Piondar in the "Irish Press."

There was no one to mourn him, seemingly, except that girl-lover of his who was afterwards driven from home by an angry father.

Poor Sarah Curran Of this gentle sweetheart of the Irish rebel we are told:

"From her earliest years sorrow had walked with her as a friend; and the sadness of her birth, of her disposition, of her home life, of her love story was continued in the sadness of her death."

As we shall see.

The home of the Currans had never been a happy one. The father, lawyer Philpot Curran, was cranky and bitter: he was subject to frequent fits of melancholia, during which he gave much unnecessary trouble to his children. The girl, Sarah, was the unhappiest of the lot till she met Emmet, and even then tragedy stepped in to finish the love-making.

HOW THEY MET.

The girl and the youth had loved each other from the day they first met. The introduction had been brought about by Sarah's brother, a student with Emmet at Trinity College. From that on, Emmet often visited the home of the Currans in Rathfarnham on the pretence of seeing the brother or of discussing some political or legal problem with the old man. While, all the time, it was Sarah who drew him there:

"Sarah with all her pale and delicate loveliness," as her biographer has recorded, "the soft cloud of her black hair, the haunting sadness of her great dark mournful eyes, the exquisite voice of her that moved him to the very depths of his soul, singing some of the tender old Irish airs he loved so well. Sarah with all her fatal dower of loveliness, and genius and music, and passion, and sorrow."

Two letters in a girlish handwriting found on Emmet after his arrest revealed his love affair with Curran's daughter.

The father never forgave her for loving a rebel, even though the doomed man himself wrote from prison to beseech kindness for the girl in her troubles:

"I would rather have the affections of your daughter in the back settlements of America," Emmet wrote to the cranky old lawyer, "than the first situation this country could offer if it meant being without her ..... And I know that a man with the coldness of death on him need not be made to feel any other coldness, and that he may be spared any addition to the misery he feels, not for himself, but for those to whom he has left nothing but sorrow."

Curran did not even answer the letter.

His son Richard, though, treated the girl with kindness and also managed to smuggle a letter into Emmet to cheer him up. Emmet answered:

"I find I have but a few hours to live, but if it was the last moment, and that the power of utterance was leaving me, I would still thank you from the bottom of my heart for your generous expression of affection and forgiveness to me.

"I intended as much happiness to your sister as the most ardent lover could have given her I never did tell you how much I idolized her. It was not with a wild or unfounded passion, but it was an attachment increasing every hour, from an admiration of the purity of her mind and respect for her talents. .....

"My love, Sarah! It was not thus that I thought to have requited your affection. I did hope to be a prop round which your affections might have clung, and which never would have been shaken, but a rude blast has snapped it, and they have fallen over a grave."

AFTERWARDS—

And so to the gallows in Thomas Street for execution. Afterwards: dogs licking up a brave man's blood till the animals were driven away by a sergeant on sentry-go, the same soldier who was decent enough not to interfere with a few women anxiously dipping their silk handkerchiefs in the mud-dirtied blood of their hero.

What of the woman most affected by the execution?

Poor Sarah is driven from home and goes to Cork, to the home of her Quaker friends, the Penroses, there—to pine for her lost love, to make acquaintances, to have a marriage made for her, to die.

Before the miserable girl left Dublin for the South she received an invitation from Petrie, the painter, to visit his studio in order to approve of a portrait of the dead rebel just completed. He also made the death-mask of Emmet, now in the Municipal Gallery of Art, Dublin, though whether Sarah Curran saw this also is doubtful. She certainly saw the portrait, as is revealed in the story told in the biography of George Petrie, the antiquary, who was the artist's son:

"The elder Petrie having made Emmet's death mask, he was then requested to paint a portrait of him from memory with the aid of such studies of the head and face as he had by him. It is needless to say from whom the order came.

"When the work was finished the artist wrote to Miss Curran requesting her to come and see it, he was out when she called, but she entered the studio notwithstanding.

"Petrie, then a little boy, was sitting in a corner of the room when he saw a lady, thickly-veiled, enter and walk straight up to the easel on which the work rested. She did not notice the child, but thought herself alone with the picture of her buried love.

"She lifted her veil, stood long and in unbroken stillness gazing at the face, then suddenly turning she moved with an unsteady step to another corner of the room, and bending forward pressed her forehead against the wall, heaving deep sobs, her whole frame shaken with a storm of passionate grief ....."

And what was the end of a life that, though short, contained "nothing but sorrow?"

At a masked ball in Cork she sings in the costume of a wandering ballad-minstrel some of the plaintive old Irish airs her lover had delighted to hear from her. Her sad songs and sadder life-story interested a young officer named Captain Sturgeon. He managed to become acquainted; acquaintance developed into friendship; and the people with whom Sarah was then staying, naturally anxious to see the girl settled in life, arranged a marriage between broken-hearted Sarah and the romantic army officer.

Sarah allowed herself to agree to the ceremony. They spent a few years abroad, mostly in Sicily. But by 1808 Sarah was dead—gone to join her boy lover, the rebel Emmet.

ONLY ONE OF HER ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Besides putting the eight-pound shot, here, Anna Paluszek, all-round athlete of Nassau College, is an excellent sprinter and jumper. She has been chosen a member of the Polish-American team that will participate in the Polish Olympics near Warsaw in August.

TURKO-PERSIAN ENTENTE

Shah's Visit To Kemal Raises Spectre Of Asiatic Bloc In Mind Of Britain

The visit of the Shah of Persia to Mustapha Kemal, the Ghazi of Turkey, is an event of historical importance writes "Augur" in the "New York Times" in a despatch from London dated June 22. For the two countries until now, always have gone their ways independently one from the other, and if there were relations between them they usually were of an unfriendly nature. In its dealings with European governments Persia certainly never co-ordinated its policy with that of its Turkish neighbour. If it is true that the outcome of the present visit will be a close alliance between Persia and Turkey, it may have far-reaching consequences. For it would mean the establishment of an Asiatic bloc between the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf, between Constantinople and the frontier of India. Great Britain cannot remain indifferent to such a possibility.

Ever since the Suez Canal was built and the British took over the control of affairs in Egypt, the axis of the policies of this country in the Near East coincided with the line Suez-Aden. Events after the war have altered this traditional position. British influence in Egypt is not as paramount as it has been for the last two generations. On the other hand Palestine under the British mandate, as a National Home for the Jews, is developing swiftly into a formidable base for economic penetration into the East.

NEW ROUTE TO INDIA.

The port of Haifa appears to be destined to attract to itself a large volume of international commerce. Already it is the outlet of the pipe-line which brings the oil of Mesopotamia to the Mediterranean. The next step would be to build the railway from Haifa to Baghdad, tapping in this way the riches of the ancient land on the great rivers of the Bible, now known as Iraq. This line would link up with the railway which the Persian Government is building now from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea in the far interior of Central Asia. In the future a direct connection with the railways of India can be visualized.

Palestine is held by Great Britain. Its growing and energetic Jewish population, although today its relations with the administration of the madatory power are not too good, will come to see that its material interests closely coincide with those of the British Empire. Under the protection of the Union Jack Jewish traders and industrialists in Palestine are destined to extend the field of their activities in many directions. The neighbouring Arab State in Transjordania is entirely under Britain influence. Relations with Iraq are now regulated to the mutual advantage of both sides.

PERSIAN ATTITUDE

Also, perhaps Great Britain since the days of Curzon, has neglected Persia. Of late there has been a series of unwelcome incidents. So the Persian Government withdrew its permission for British air transport to use landing places along the coast of the Persian Gulf. The British oil interests in Persia have been molested, and at one time it looked as if the intention of the Shah was to deprive them of their concessions. The Persian Government has revived its ancient claim to the possession of the famous Bahrein Islands in the gulf, where the pearl fisheries are. Still, it was intended in London to let bygones be bygones, and to seek a better understanding with the government of the Shah.

This Turko-Persian entente, if true, may complicate matters for British diplomacy in a singular fashion.

A TROUBLESOME ALIGNMENT.

But, even without falling into so extreme a pessimism, one must say that a Turko-Persian political alignment can become extremely troublesome from the point of view of British interests in the Near East on the road to India.

"When I was up in Montana," said one man in the smoking-room, "I saw a mountain lion come right up to the camp one day. It was fierce beast, but I, with great presence of mind, threw a bucket of water in its face, and it slunk away."

"Boys," said a man sitting in a corner, "I can vouch for the truth of that story. A few minutes after that happened I was coming down the side of the hill. I met this lion, and, as is my habit, stopped to stroke its whiskers. Boys, those whiskers were wet!"

Tree Sheds Copious Tears ..

45ft High Weeping Willow Drips Water Night And Day

It appears that weeping willow trees which usually confine themselves to looking very sad really can weep when they want to, according to "The Boston Evening Transcript."

A patrolman, stationed at the Metropolitan Police Station in the Blue Hills of Milton, Mass., was standing in the shelter of a tree when suddenly he found himself getting wet. It was very odd, for the sun was shining brightly and there was no sign of a cloud in the sky. Investgating, he found that the willow tree under which he stood was weeping copiously—not just being damp, but dripping water from every branch.

The willow is still weeping, says the writer. Night and day, without ceasing, it continues to exude moisture from its bark so profusely that a man standing under any part of the tree may collect a palf full of water in a few oments. Whenever a breeze springs up the water rattles down as if a heavy rainstorm had loaded the leaves. No other trees in the neighbourhood are acting in this peculiar fashion. The weeping willow, a double trunk affair, stands alone in a little clearing a few hundred yards from the police station. Its roots are in high land, which appears to be very dry.

The weeping willow is crawny. About forty-five feet high, the bark of its trunk and every branch are soaking wet to the very top and it is from the oark that the water issues. The leaves appear to be quite dry except where water falls upon them. Occasionally a branch is found which is not as wet as the others but often as not it terminates in what looks to be a leaking spigot.

Leon Minot, tree warden for the district commission of the reservation, has never before encountered the phenomenon here or elsewhere, nor has Athur Allen tree warden for the town of Milton. It is likely that botanical experts will be called in to study the tree.

The weeping willow borders upon a small lot where a hollow is being filled with refuse. It might be that something of a chemical nature has found its way to the roots or it may be that the willow is weeping simply at being so near a refuse heap, says the writer.

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Ernakulam	Palghat	Trichur
Karaikudi	Pollachi	Tiruvalla
Kottayam	Perampavoor	Tirupur
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World of Science

Radio Clock Pre-Selects And Dials Broadcasts

A new radio receiving set designed by means of a clock device to tune programs automatically at a desired and pre-selected hour has been introduced by A. Atwater Kent, says the "New York Times." The instrument can be adjusted far in advance of a broadcast so that when the time arrives the set is automatically on the right wave and begins to function.

The face of an electric clock is above the tuning dial. Radiating from the rim of the clock are tiny holes. They represent the quarter hour periods and serve as the connecting links between the tuning mechanism and the timepiece.

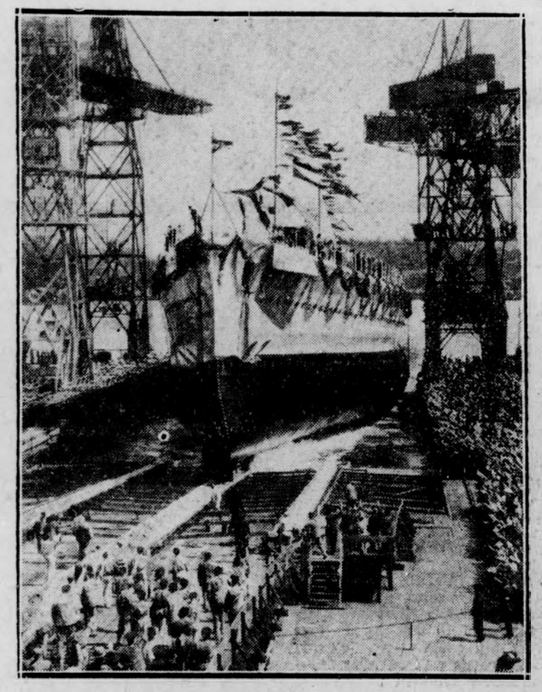
The tuner has sixteen outlets in the form of miniature telephone switchboard cords two to each of seven stations, and providing for fourteen different program periods with two extra cords for intermission periods. The cords are plugged into the holes at the desired program periods and the machine then operates automatically, shifting from station to station and program to program, stopping itself and starting again exactly as scheduled. If the self-tuning mechanism is not turned on it operates like any other radio receiver.

Mr. Kent points out that the new instrument facilitates the simplicity and convenience of listening-in. The set owner consults the newspaper radio time table and pre-selects the programs he desires to hear. When it is time for each program the tunneomatic mechanism swings into action and dailing is done automtaically.

Fourteen different programs can be pre-selected over a twelve hour period on seven stations. Only two programs to a station can be pre-selected if the choice is spread across the seven stations. If the broadcasts are confined to four or five stations more than two programs from those transmitters can be entrusted to the "robot" tuner.

New Clock-Tuner, introduced by A. Atwater Kent, enables Pre-Selection of Broadcasts over a 12-hour period. Automatically at the exact time the "Robot" Dials the desired Station.
(Courtesy: "New York Times.")

GERMANY'S THIRD POCKET BATTLESHIP



Amidst the cheers of thousands of spectators, the "Admiral Graf Spee" slides down the ways at Wilhelmshaven, Germany. It is Germany's third pocket battleship of the type which has astounded the maritime world by its fighting power despite the fact that it conforms with Treaty Specifications.

NIGHT FLYING IN AMERICA

From New York To Chicago At 160 m.p.h.

Serving 29 cities over a territory from New York to the Gulf of Mexico and Florida to Chicago, Eastern Air Lines, Inc, is now in second place in the number of route miles and daily miles flown. Using twin motored Curtiss-Wright Condor biplanes powered by Cyclones, high speed mail, passenger, and express service is provided by this company, which, under its recently enlarged schedules will do 60 per cent of its flying at night. While on the subject of night travel, some people used to dream of flying, now they really fly while dreaming, particularly since American Airways inaugurated a new Sleeper service between New York and Chicago. Passengers may board a plane leaving at 12-35 a.m. after a theatre performance in New York and go to bed. They sleep while the Condor loafs along at 160 miles per hour arriving at Chicago at 6-05 a.m. in time for breakfast.

GUPTA MANTRA

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The object, which cannot be achieved by spending lakhs of rupees, may be had by repeating this Mantra seven times. There is no necessity of undergoing any hardship to make it effective. You will have what you desire. This is a Vashikaran Mantra.

It will make you fortunate give you service, make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage, etc., Rs. 2-7.

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SCIENCE JOTTINGS

Combining the X-ray with television, and adding improvements of his own. Luther G. Simjian, young inventor of photographic devices, has produced an X-ray capable of showing the organs of the body in color, and transmitting the images by wire from one hospital to another. Physicians now are testing the apparatus to determine its usefulness in clinical work.

* * * *

A man can go faster than any snake, it has been discovered by Dr. Walter Mosauer of the University of California at Los Angeles. Doctor Mosauer held a stopwatch on many kinds of snakes, and found their maximum velocity to be three and a third miles an hour—thus destroying many a popular yarn about the quickness of such members of the reptile family.

* * * *

The common belief that raw foods are essential to the highest physical vigor lacks scientific support, according to a report to the biological division of the American Chemical Society by Prof. Walter H. Eddy and Celia Zall Curin of Columbia University. The Columbia scientists found that experimental animals grew more sturdy on cooked diets.

* * * *

"Dry ice" or frozen carbon dioxid, in a receptacle like a wristwatch, may serve to keep one cool on hot days, it has been announced at Purdue University. Cool gas from the charge flows over the sensitive spot on the wrist where the artery is close to the surface, producing a sensation of coolness which extends to the entire body.

A THERMOMETER FOR THERMIC CURRENTS

Members of the Institute of Physics connected with the University of Halle have invented an instrument that will react upon thermic currents at the place where any engineless 'plane happens to be at any moment. It registers, by means of electrical devices, any changes in the temperature in less than one-tenth of a second. Even temperatures changes of less than one degree centigrade are recorded by it. Practical tests made with it have proved highly satisfactory. It thus appears that another valuable device has been placed at the disposal of engineless flying.

WORLD'S LARGEST LOUDSPEAKER?

The Titan loudspeaker, recently tested on the Templehofer Feld, Berlin, is the largest loud speaker in existence. It has a range of 2 or 3 kilometres, and it is claimed that it can be, distinctly by heard well within that area. Its design is of novel type and it has a length of 3 metres (about 10 feet).

HYDROCELE Provakar Oil Rs. 2
The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

MAN-MADE LIGHTNING-BOLT

250,000 Amperes Produced In General Electric Laboratories

Two hundred and fifty thousand amperes, said by General Electric officials to be greater power than man ever recorded in any natural bolt of lightning, was produced in the company laboratories at Pittsfield on July 10.

While laboratory workers and newspapermen watched, their ears stuffed with cotton against the deafening reverberations, blinding streaks of lightning and raucous crashes of thunder shot through the building where the experiment was conducted.

The man-made copy of nature's fireworks was achieved in the same laboratory where 10,000,000 volts of lightning were first produced.

The demonstration represented the culmination of patient years of scientific study since the laboratories were first established here back in 1914.

A generator was charged with ordinary 110-volt, 60 cycle current then stepped up to a 75,000 volt crest. Two Kenetron rectifier tubes in series then converted the energy into 150,000 volts of direct current.

Approximately 250,000 amperes were discharged at a pressure of 150 volts in eight micro seconds or 8 millionths of a second. More than 30,000,000 kilowats were represented in a single discharge.

Just as natural lightning shatters concrete structures so did this mancreated force. A silver plated tea spoon vanished in a shower of sparks when struck. Only the bowl of the spoon, discoloured by the heat, remained.

(Continued from column 7.)

half of July 1914 to Ibn Saud warning him of the despatches of arms and ammunitions and of officers for training his Arabs, measures called for by the imminence of war in Europe, and other telegrams of about the same period informing the Vali of Basrah that the Turkish Government was prepared to help Germany in return for assistance received during the Balkan War, that arms and ammunition were being sent to Basrah under the German Flag and that 32 secret emissaries, including German officers, were on their way to preach Jahad in Afghanistan, Persia, Baluchistan and India.

"On the 21st September, General Dalamain received from India the news of the Turkish attack on Odessa and was warned to be ready to move at the shortest notice, and next day there reached him the Secretary of State's telegram of the 31st saying that war had broken out with Turkey. The orders of the actual operations in the Persian Gulf and Shatt-ul-Arab were despatched by the Admiralty and India Office on the 31st. The telegram from the Admiralty was addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, East Indies, and the Senior Naval Officer, Persian Gulf, and ran as follows: "Commence hostilities against Turkey, etc."

On 10 a.m. on the 6th as the British warship was proceeding up the Shatt-ul-Arab, Turks opened fire. To this "Odin" replied. After a number of firing, the Turks were silenced. At 4 p.m., a company of the 117th Maharattas landed to form the garrison of Fao Fort left by the Turks.

While our steamer was passing through the Shatt-ul-Arab, I saw remnants of "Ekbatana" and four other Turkish steamers sunk by the Turks to bar the way to the British warships.

It is needless to narrate the ups and downs of the war in the Gulf and Mesopotamia. Suffice it to say that the gigantic struggle for the mastery, never seen by the waters of the Gulf or the Shatt in their entire history, ended with the supremacy of the British. At the end of these four years of war, an armistice was concluded on 30 October 1918, between Turkey and England in which Turkey was represented by His Excellency Hussein Rauf Pasha and England by Vice-Admiral Arthur Calthorpe.

REVIVAL OF PERSIAN NAVY.

At the conclusion of the war, by virtue of the establishment of the British Mandate in Iraq, British position in the Gulf continued to remain supreme. Persia which had been a no-man's land during the world conflict and which suffered enormously owing to the maladministration of the Qachars could not make any attempt to procure any ships for naval purposes. But this deplorable state of affairs was not to last long. The coup d'etat by an able military general, Riza Khan, changed the entire spirit of the country. Under Riza Khan as the King of Persia, the State underwent a rejuvenation in all its public departments. The first and foremost aim of such a vigilant ruler was, of course, the modernising of the army. It will take us too far to show show an excellent standing army of 100,000 men has been created and organised on the French pattern. The aims of the Persian War Office are to increase the army to a still greater strength

Riza Khan Pehlavi was not unaware of the vulnerable character of Persia on the Gulf, watching the coastline of the country to a total length of 1,500 miles, and containing almost all the big ports of the country as, Mohammerah, Abadan, Bandar Shah, Bushire and Bandar Abbas or Abbasi as the Persians call it. Efforts have, therefore, been made to revive the Persian Navy. In spite of the economic depression, a small Persian Navy was inaugurated as in 1930-31. While steaming through the Shatt six gunboats of white colour, flying Persian flags can be seen either cruising in the Gulf or staying in Mohammerah Harbour in Karun River. Since Russia has a virtual monopoly in the Caspian, Persia has no man-of-war in that sea. The sailors serving these gun-boats numbering a little over hundred were trained in Itlay, and a contingent of another fifty was trained as officers also by the Italian Navar Colleges. The Persian Government is about to establish a naval school for the training of sailors for the Persian Navy, whereas a naval workshop has been built in Bushire, the most important port of the young Persian State.

Changing World Of Islam

Rejuvenated Persia

"The Hindu" publishes the following article by Dr. Abdur Rauf Malik:—

Although the conquest of the countries lying around the Persian Gulf was begun by Abu Bekr, it was Omar bin Khattab who accomplished the gigantic task of reducing the Iraq-e-Arab and the whole of Persia to submission within a brief space of eight years, which is still an object of marvel for the historian. And it was not a whirlwind attack like those of the Tartars, who left nothing behind them except ruin and devastation. The Arabs understood thoroughly that in order to crown their conquest they must leave no stone unturned in establishing civil and military administration according to the commandments of Islam, a faith which they professed and preached. It was under the dictates of this far-sighted policy that the city of Basra was founded in as early as the 17th of Hijra (638 A.D.). Basra connected the Arab world through the water highway of Shatt-ul-Arab and Persian Gulf. Henceforth Basra soon assumed the role of a great military and naval base for all the future activities of the Arabs in Persia and this port became the hub of all the sea-faring vessels of the entire Muslim world. With the advent of the Abbaside Caliphate in Baghdad Shatta-ul-Arab and the Persian Gulf rapidly became the natural outlet of the trade and travellers of Southern and Western Asia.

The importance of the Persian Gulf thus became established and later on as the star of the Arabs began to sink, Persians, who had no other exit to the outer world, established a fleet there. For lack of space the details of the glorious fleet of the Persians cannot be given here, but those who are interested in that are requested to read the excellent work of Professor Hadi Hassan of the Aligarh Muslim University.

BRITISH INTEREST IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

While the Arabs and the Persians were still using the old-fashioned vessels with sails, in which they had without doubt achieved a high standard of perfection, a great nation of Western Europe was beginning to use steamships which were not only much larger than the old sail vessels but were far more quicker than the others. At the close of the 19th century, the English position in India and British interests in Persia became so great that they demanded protection. Henceforth we see that a power having enormous interests in Southern and Western Asia began to take a keener interest for supremacy in the Persian Gulf and for the matter of that in Shatt-ul-Arab.

One must read with increased interest, then, the following excerpt from a despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated September 21, 1899, relating to the British policy in this part of the world.

"We desire to address Your Lordship and through Your Lordship Her Majesty's Government, on the subject of the relations with Persia and the position in the Persian Gulf

Paragraph 5.

"The strategical interest of Great Britain in Persia arises from conditions with which India is most intimately connected. Long before the boundaries of British India had been extended to their present limits, or before Russia had become a great Central Asian power, approaching and impinging at many points upon the Indian frontiers, the fortunes of Persia, though not at that time a coterminous country, had become a matter of vital concern to the British Dominion in India. In the early years of the present century, when the ambitions of France were the main source of apprehension, it was through Persia that a blow at British supremacy was expected to be struck and that an invasion of India was planned. The same idea has appeared at intervals since. Now that the boundaries of Afghanistan, which have been demarcated and guaranteed by Great Britain, march with many hundreds of miles with those of Persia, that the Persian territory is also coterminous for hundreds of miles with Baluchistan, a State under a British Protectorate, and in large measure actually administered by the officers of the Government of India, and that the sea which washes the southern coast of Persia is one in which, both from its proximity to the Indian Ocean and as a result of the exertions of the past century, Indian interests and influence have become supreme; it is clear that Persia has assumed a strategical importance in relation to British India which might not be serious were the resources and designs of that country alone to be considered, but which is indisputably great when it is remembered that closely pressing upon Persia and upon Afghanistan, is the ever-growing momentum of a Power whose interests in Asia are not always in accord with our own, and that the Persian Gulf is beginning to attract the interests of other and sometimes rival nations."

Thus began the consolidation of the British position in the Persian Gulf. It was as clear as noonday that the Gulf could no longer remain a "mare clausum"—a status which Lord Curzon emphasised in 1903. In Lord Curzon's words: "Our (the British) position in the Persian Gulf depends on very much more than on any treaties we may have concluded. It depends upon the unassailable ground of our trade in the Gulf; upon our services for the last hundred years, upon the capital sunk there; upon the naval position we keep up; upon the political predominance we maintain; and most of all, upon the fact that the Gulf is a part of the maritime frontier of India; in the security of which is involved the security integrity, and peace of India itself."

WAR IN THE GULF.

Under these circumstances the expansion of British influence in the Persian Gulf increased from year to year. The protection of economic interests to which Lord Curzon refers above was the establishment of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, to which I shall devote an article. When war came Turkey, on account of her position in Mesopotamia, was closely connected with the developments in the Gulf, but Turkish gunboats in the Gulf were almost negligible. The Turks had already begun to consolidate their position on the land. On the English side measures were being taken to protect the British interests at the head of the Persian Gulf, for the support of Mohammerah, and for the operations in the Turkish Mesopotamia. In accordance with his policy, "Odin" and "Lawrence" were despatched to Mohammerah and Abadan respectively.

On 28th September, 1914, a telegram was sent by the Viceroy to the Cabinet in London reporting that the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf had obtained copies of telegrams said to have been sent by Enver Pasha in the latter

(Continued in Col. 3.)

Mr. Atmaram Santdas Kamalani, Bar-at-Law, who, for an undisclosed reason, fasted secretly in Derbyshire from 1st April to 17th July last.

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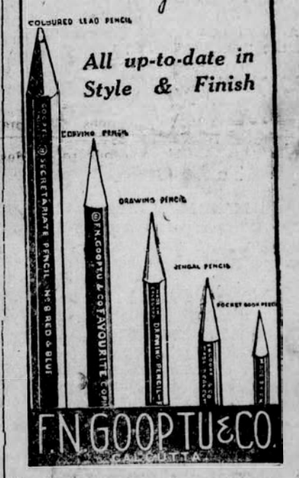

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"GENIUS OF TAMIL RACE"

Mrs. Naidu Thanks Madras Public For Enthusiastic Reception

MADRAS, August 17.

"The genius of the Tamil race has always stood pre-eminent in the high spheres of spiritual endeavour and intellectual achievement, "said Mrs. Sarojini Naidu when leaving for Hyderabad thanking the people of Madras and the province for the enthusiastic and loving welcome accorded to her.

Continuing, Mrs. Naidu said, "May the people of Tamil-Nad prove themselves pre-eminent to-day in the wide fields of patriotic effort by offering splendid and unstinted loyalty to the policies and programme of the Indian National Congress, and its ideals and uphold its prestige within the legislature of the country".—United Press.

BOMB EXPLODES IN GUJRANWALA

Two Women Injured In Mysterious Occurrence

LAHORE, Aug. 18.

A message from Gujranwala says that a mysterious bomb explosion occurred in a house which had been untenanted for about six months.

New tenants who had moved into the house were cleaning it up when suddenly two bombs exploded injuring two women.

A third bomb was later found on the premises.—A. P.

MONK FASTING FOR 2 MONTHS

His Condition Is Believed To Be Grave

MANDALAY, August 18.

The latest report regarding the condition of Shinahriya, a Buddist monk, who has been continuing hunger strike for over last two months shows that he is lying in a semiconscious state due to extreme weakness. He cannot move about and is showing all symptoms of utter exhaustion.

The Civil Surgeon examined him and expressed an opinion that Shinahriys's condition is grave. Several public meetings have been held protesting against the policy of the Government.—United Press.

EXHIBITION TENNIS IN COLOMBO

Japanese Davis Cup Players To Participate

COLOMBO, Aug. 18.

Arrangements have been made here for the Japanese Davis Cup players, who are passing through Colombo, to play in exhibition games at the Colombo Lawn Tennis Club Courts to-day.

A large crowd is expected to see Yamagishi, Nishimura and Fujikura in action although it is a race day.—United Press.

HARTAL AT MANGROL

(From Our Correspondent)

MANGROL, Aug. 18.

Mr. Jagjivan Talakchand was arrested to-day by the Police, but was later on released.

The Mahajan is observing Fast, and there will be hartal and prayers to-morrow.

Khalsa Durbar's Nominee For Assembly Election

AMRITSAR, August 18.

Contradicting the news that has appeared in some papers that the Khalsa Durbar has nominated for the Assembly election Sardar Harbans Singh, ex-M.L.A., the Secretary of the Khalsa Durbar writes that Durbar has nominated Sardar Kartar Singh, Advocate of Ferozepur and not Sardar Harbans Singh as already reported.—United Press.

"Crown Witness Real Culprit"

Jury Urge Prosecution Of Bhagwandas

Accused Acquitted In High Court Forgery Case

The trial of Jamnadas Morarjee and others, before Mr. Justice Rangnekar and a common Jury which commenced on Wednesday at the High Court Sessions ended on Friday evening in the acquittal of the three accused.

The first accused Jamnadas Morarjee was charged with cheating and abetment, forgery and abetment and using a forged document as genuine and abetment. The second accused, Babulal Manilal, was charged with cheating and abetment, forgery and using a forged document as genuine. The third accused, Bhogilal Chunilal, was charged with cheating, using a forged document as genuine and abetment, and forgery and abetment.

The Jury added a rider to their verdict that Bhagwandas, a Crown witness, was the real culprit and should be dealt with according to law.

The accused were committed to the Sessions by Mr. I. N. Mehta on June 21 to take their trial at the ensuing sessions.

The prosecution case was that one Mangaldas, who died at the Marattah Hospital on March 30, had an account with Bank of India, Bullion Exchange Branch, and out of the cheque book issued to the said deceased, a leaf was taken out on which a cheque for Rs. 700|- was drawn in favour of the Western India Rubber and Tyre Co., and signed Kalidas Kanji. The cheque is alleged to have been paid to the company, being the value of 19 Pirelli Tyres alleged to have been purchased by accused No. 3. The cheque is alleged to have been sent through accused No. 2 and it was further alleged that the cheque book was with accused No. 1, after the death of the deceased, from which the leaf appears to have been taken out.

Returned By Bank.

The cheque was presented to the Central Bank on behalf of the Tyre Co., and was returned refused, as not being genuine. The offence was alleged to have been committed between the 16th and 21st of April.

After the dishonouring of the cheque Mr. Samuel Manager of the Tyre Co., gave information to the Lamington Road Police on the 24th of April and on the 28th one Bhagwanji Shivji, a Lohana by caste, gave information to Sub-Inspector Honavar of the Lamington Road Police, and took him to the Railway Hotel, where Bhagwanji said he had left accused No. 1. The Sub-Inspector without recording any statement of Bhagwanji, went straight off along with constables and arrested accused No. 1, and took him to the Police Station, asking Bhagwanji to follow him, but Bhagwanji did not follow and went away from Bombay.

The Police case was further that on certain information given by accused No. 1. Nos. 2 and 3 were subsequently arrested. The 19 tyres were in the house of accused No. 1, at Ratansi Moolji Sanatorium, in Holi Chakla, from where they were taken charge of by the Police in the presence of the "Panch," and thereafter several other "Panchnamas" of the places of the accused Nos. 2 and 3 were made and several identification parades were held.

Accused No. 1, it was alleged had informed Bhagwanji of the forgery and of having cheated the Tyre Co., and wanted him to keep the tyres in Bhagwanji's garage and to dispose of the same. He also deposed to the part that Nos. 2 and 3 were alleged to have played in the matter.

The prosecution led the evidence of the Manager and three employees of the Tyre Co., a victoria-wallah, two bank clerks, the son of Kalidas Kanji, tailor and among others the Police handwriting expert, Mr. Gajjar, and also some of the "Panch."

Accused's Defence.

The case for accused No. 1 was that he knew Bhagwanji for a number of years, Bhagwanji had taken the deceased to the Mangaldas Hospital, and given his own address there as an intimate friend, and on the day the deceased was admitted to the Hospital, in the carriage, Bhagwanji had drawn a cheque for Rs. 25 in his own favour and signed by the deceased for making sundry payments, etc., as the deceased had no confidence in accused No. 1.

This was admitted, by both the persons, but Bhagwanji's case was that the cheque book remained with the accused No. 1 and he alleged further that, thereafter, two other cheques were drawn out of the said cheque book but these cheques were never cashed. Bhagwanji further alleged that the tyres were brought by accused No. 2 near his garage—as intimated to him by accused No. 2.—but he refused to keep them; and so, on April 21, they were taken to the place of accused No. 1.

The prosecution alleged that the tyres in question, were taken delivery of from the Tyre Co., on payment by the cheque of Rs. 700, alleged to have been drawn by Kalidas Kanji, as arranged between the Manager of the Tyre Co., and accused No. 2, and the tyres were taken in victoria to a place in Mazagaon, placed in the "Darji's" room, and from there, they were some time later, removed to the place of accused No. 1.

The hand-writing expert, Mr. Gajjar, opined that the forged cheque bore similarity to the signature of the accused No. 2. The third accused was proved by the evidence of the C.I.D. to be in their employ as an informant, and that he was daily attending the C.I.D. Office.

The first accused's contention was that, during his absence, the tyres were sent to his place and that his wife had, after remonstrance, allowed them to be kept in their place, although the room was too small to accommodate the tyres.

Untrustworthy Evidence.

The learned Judge, in summing up the case, pointed out the Jury the inconsistencies in Bhagwanji's evidence and how untrustworthy it was and left it to the Jury to consider whether he was or was not an accomplice. He had, after knowing, as he said, of the alleged offence, kept quiet for six days. He was the man interested in motors and motor accessories and really in need of money, hard-pressed at this time. If the Jury found he was an accomplice, then they had to see whether there was any corroborative evidence and he pointed to the absence of corroborative evidence on material points. His lordship occupied over an hour and a half in the summing up.

The Jury returned a unanimous verdict of "Not Guilty" on all the charges against Nos. 1 and 2, but on one charge of cheating against No. 3, they were not unanimous, but by 6 to 3 found him innocent. The learned Judge thereupon acquitted all the three accused. His lordship criticised the evidence of the Inspector who, he said, had been careless in not taking the statement of Bhagwanji and also the several irregularities committed by the Police and the "Panchnamas".

"Real Culprit."

The Jury added a rider to their verdict that, in their opinion, Bhagwanji was the real conspirator and culprit and that he should be dealt with according to Law. The learned Judge promised to communicate their rider to the proper authorities and after exempting the jurors from attendance for three years, the present Sessions terminated.

The Prosecution was represented by Mr. Ghaswala, instructed by Mr. Walker, the Public Prosecutor, the first accused Jamnadas Morarji was represented by Dr. P. N. Daruwala, Bar.-at.Law, and the other accused were undefended.

ALLEGED GANG OF COINERS

Magistrate Remands Four Alleged Members Of It At Mazagaon

How members of a big gang, have been plying the trade of manufacturing counterfeit coins, in large cities like Bombay and Delhi, for sometime past, was alleged by the Agripada Police, on Saturday, before Mr. Haji, Magistrate, Mazagaon.

Mechanical instruments and articles alleged to be used for counterfeiting coins were seized by the Police as well as unifinished counterfeit coins in the residences of the accused.

The first of the alleged gang, Mohanlal Bansilal, was arrested on Aug. 16 and placed before Mr. I. S. Haji.

Close on the heels of this arrest, came information of other members of the gang, namely, Arjunsingh Ramdayasingh, Ramsingh Likdevsingh, Kamalasingh Jamalsingh and Jankibai.

The Police asked for a remand for further enquiries and searches.

The accused were accordingly remanded for 14 days for further police enquiries.

FOND OF JAIL LIFE

Notorious Criminal Of Sukkur Comes Into Light

SUKKUR, Aug. 18.

A notorious jail bird undergoing imprisonment in the Sukkur Central Jail for the last 30 years has now come into lime light.

In his life time while in the four walls of the jail he has helped in the execution of four hundred criminals sentenced to death. During the period of 30 years that he has been in jail it has been his duty to do the executioners' job for which for each hanging he has been getting Rs. 10 but now he gets only Rs. 5.

It is stated that he has become so fond of jail life that whenever he has been releasd he has on the very next day committed a crime and reported himself to the police so that he might once more be locked up in the jail.—United Press

VINODINI-NILKANTH MARRIAGE SEQUEL

Ahmedabad Municipality Asked To Dismiss Bride From Service

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 18.

The marriage recently performed of Vinodini Nilkanth Lady Principal of the Municipal Girls High School, with Manubhai Parikh a merchant already having a wife and two children, has created a great sensation in the local Hindu community.

A requisition signed by several municipal councillors has been submitted to the President to dismiss Vinodini Nilkanth from Municipal service on that account.—A. P

Labour Demands "Improper"

PATWARDHAN IN WITNESS BOX

Says Object Of Strike Was To Upset Government

The real object of the strike was to bring about an All-India deadlock in all the industries and thereby to "upset Government" was the opinion expressed by Rao Saheb Patwardhan, when he was further cross-examined by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, at the resumed hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Saturday, of the case in which eight members of the Council of Action of the Joint Strike Committee were charged under the Trade Disputes Act.

The accused are:—Messrs. A. A. Alwe; V. B. Karnin; B. T. Ranadive; Abdul Majid; K. N. Joglekar; R. S. Nimbkar; S. G. Mhapankar and Miss Maniben Kara.

At the outset Rao Saheb Patwardhan was questioned about the right of "outsiders" to voice the grievances of workers. He was asked whether Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. R. R. Bakhle, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and Mr. Asavale were doing any manual labour. Witness replied that these gentlemen were not in that category but they were connected with recognised Trade Unions.

Mr. Kanuga.—Is Mr. Jamnadas Mehta not a prominent Labour leader?—

The Magistrate.—I thought he was connected with the Democratic Swaraj Party.

Mr. Velinkar.—The phrase that describes him properly is that he is an "Omnibus person."

Witness—He is a prominent Labour leader and I admit that he was sent to Geneva by Government to represent the interests of Labour in India.

Continuing, witness admitted that the Trade Union Act provides for the appointment of non-workers as office-bearers in Trade Unions.

Cawnpore Conference.

Q:—Are you aware that the Trade Union Congress met at Cawnpore in December 1933?—I read about it. But the Congress was not "Red.."

K:—Do you know that Hariharnath Sastri presided?—I don't know.

Q:—Dou you know that resolution was passed authorising the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union to convene the Conference of All-India Textile Workers?—Yes.

Counsel then asked the witness regarding the National Federation of Trade Unions held in Bombay in December 1933. Witness admitted that the Conference was held and was aware of the fact that Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and others attended it.

Witness was also aware of the resolutions passed at this Conference which recommended concerted action on the part of workers for the redress of their grievances.

Questioned about the Conference of All India Textile workers, witness said that delegates from important Mill centres in India attended it.

When Mr. Kanuga began to question the witness about the resolution passed at that Conference, the Magistrate asked Mr. Kanuga how the witness' opinion was relevant?

Mr. Velinker objected to questions being put to the witness about the resolution on the ground that the resolution was a document and its interpretation was therefore solely within the province of the Court.

Mr. Kanuga conceded that the resolution was a document but he contended that the object of the strike must be distinguished from the demands. He cited section 16 of the Trade Disputes Act in support of his contention.

The Magistrate observed that these questions were unnecessary as the Court was not bound to accept the opinions expressed by the witness.

"ONLY AN EXCUSE."

Mr. Kanuga.—Not only that, Sir, I am prepared to quote from Government publications that Government, who had sanctioned the present prosecution held quite a different opinion regarding the object of the strike, only a short while ago.

Magistrate:—The Court is not bound even by the opinion of the Government.

Mr. Kanuga was then allowed by the Magistrate to question the witness on this resolution.

Witness said that the object of this strike as mentioned in the resolution was to resist the offensive of the Mill-owners in respect of wage-cuts and the introduction of the new system of rationalisation. This he added was only an excuse. The real object of the strike according to the witness was to bring about an All-India Strike and to "upset" Government.

Four Specific Demands.

Witness was then questioned about the four specific demands objected to by the prosecution.

The first of these four demands relates to unemployment benefits and maternity Insurances from the Government and the owners. Witness said that unemployment was not a genuine grievance, because the unemployed could do other work. They could go to their fields in their native places and become agriculturists.

Labour Demands 'improper'.

Mr. Kanuga asked the witness to give a more definite answer on the question of the existence of unemployment.

Do you mean to say, asked Mr. Kanuga, that there is no unemployment?—There is some unemployment, about 10 to 15,000. These people solely depend on the Textile industry for a livelihood and have nothing else to turn to, if thrown out of employment. He admitted that unemployment was a genuine grievance with these people. And unemployment benefits would be a proper demand when put to the Mill-owners. But this demand became improper, when it was made the object of the strike to force the hands of the Government.

Questioned regarding the demand for the right of speech, organisation and assembly. Witness said that in Bombay, the Mill owners wanted the workers to organise, and therefore this claim when put forward to the Government became objectionable, as Government had nothing to do with it.

Witness objected to the demand for the right of speech because "speech" might include, "seditious" or "inciting" utterances. Witness also objected to the demand for Trade Union Legislation and the right to organise Trade Unions in the Indian States. He admitted that there were Mills in Baroda and Indore, but he did not know if delegates of mill-workers in these States attended the Bombay Conference.

Co-Ordination Of Labour.

Mr. Kunga:—Are you aware of the opinion that has been expressed, that co-ordination of Labour is desirable?—Yes, and we know the result of such co-ordination.

"Perverse Reply."

Mr. Kanuga drew the attention of the Court to the witness' reply and characterised it as "a perverse reply". The latter part of his answer was uncalled for, and requested the Magistrate to record the answer given by the witness, as it would enable others some where else, who read the records to understand the mentality and attitude of the principal prosecution witness.

LABOUR IN STATES.

Rao Saheb Patwardhan answering further questions said that he could not say whether the problem of Labour in India was indissolubly connected with that of Labour in the "Native States." He did not know the name of any millowner in the States.

Replying to the Court, Mr. Kanuga explained that this demand related to the millowners in India and the States because they could themselves ask for Trade Union legislation.

Referring to the last of the four demands—withdrawal of all repressive laws and the release of all political prisoners—witness said that this demand should not have been put forward, as it had nothing to do with the dispute between the millowners and the workers.

14 ARRESTS.

On April 25, Section 144 was promulgated and another order under Section 2 of the City Police Act was promulgated on April 27. Fourteen Communist leaders were arrested on April 30 under the Emergency Powers Act.

Mr. Kanuga: Why do you call them Communist Leaders?—Because they were responsible for the.....

Mr. Kanuga: Were they described as "communist"?—No.

Mr. Kanuga: So you cannot say whether they were "communist"

(Continued on page 4).

JAIL & FINE FOR EX-M.L.C.

Deprived Of Khan Bahadurship For Misappropriation

SUKKUR, August 16.

Khan Bahadur Mohamed Panah Dakhan, ex-M.L.C., and a Durbari of the Commissioner-in-Sind who in the capacity of a President of the Sukkur District Local Board had conspired and misappropriated Rs. 30,000 and eventually had been convicted and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30,000 and eventually had been convicted and sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 3,000 or in default one year more, has been deprived of his title of Khan Bahadur and Durbarship as it is announced in the "Sind Official Gazette".

It is also understood that there is one more charge against him and he will be tried for the same in the jail.—United Press'

CHILD KILLED IN LORRY ACCIDENT

Sheokoth Mela Attracts Large Crowds To Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 18.

Large crowds are coming to Allahabad to-day from the districts for the Seokoth Mela and a number of lorries and buses are plying in the city.

One lorry full of passengers ran over a Bengali child about seven years old on Hewett Road killing him instantly. A large crowd gathered and nearly lynched the lorry driver who was arrested.

BURIED ALIVE

Five Coolies In Sird Submerged By Heavy Mound Of Earth

OMARKOTE (Sind), Aug. 18.

A serious accident in which three labourers were buried alive took place at Omarkote.

Five coolies who were digging a well near the town Police Station were submerged by a heavy mound of earth.

Two were rescued after 3 hours' strenuous efforts while three were buried alive.—United Press.

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